INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B. 1065.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVIII NO. 187– BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

MOULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD ARRESTED.

CONGRESS BODIES DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

"They Constitute Danger To Public Peace."

POONA, AHMEDNAGAR, SATARA, NASIK & OTHER DISTRICTS INCLUDED.

ALSO WAR COUNCILS AND FOREST SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEES.

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

The Director of Information, writes:—

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day declares certain associations in the Districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Nasik, East Khandesh and West Khandesh to be unlawful associations within the meaning of Section 15 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908. The Government notification says: —

"Whereas the Governor in Council, is of opinion that certain bodies of persons at present known as Congress Committees or Kayadabhanga Mandals or Civil Disobedience Committees or Satyagraha Committees or Forest Satyagraha Committees or War Councils or by other names as specified or described in the schedule hereto annexed and certain bodies of persons having their headquarters in, or operating from places known as mandirs, ashrams, chhavnis or shibirs or by other names as also specified or described in the said schedule, have for their object interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order and that they constitute a danger to the public peace.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the said bodies of persons whether continuing under the same or altered names, and every branch thereof, established, maintained, operating or working in any place in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Nasik, East Khandesh and West Khandesh, are unlawful associations within the meaning of Section 15 of the said Act.

POONA.
SCHEDULE.

Name or description of Association:—

The Maharashtra Kayadabhanga Mandal, the Maharashtra Civil Disobedience Committee, the Maharashtra War Council, the Poona City Congress Committee, the Satyagraha Mandal, the Kayadabhanga Mandal,

AHMEDNAGAR.

The Maharastra Civil Disobedience Mandal or Shibir (Sangamner), the Maharashtra Kayadabhanga Mandal or Shibir (Sangamner), the Satyagraha Kayadabhanga Mandal or Shibir (Sangamner), the Maharashtra Jangel Satyagraha Mandal or Shibir (Sangamner), the Satyagraha Mandal, the Satyagraha Katcheri, the Satyagraha Shibir.

SATARA.

The District Congress Committee the Hindi Seva Dal, the Maharastra Kayadabhanga Mandal.

NASIK.

The Satyagraha Ashram, (Nampur Taluka Baglan), the Kayadabhanga Mandal, the Satyagraha Shibir, (Nampur, Taluka Baglan) the Jangle Satyagraha Shibir, (Nampur, Taluka Baglan), the Kayadabhanga Shibir, (Kalwan Taluka Kalwan).

E. KHANDESH.

The District Congress Committee All Taluka Congress Committees, the East Khandesh Satyagraha Mandal, the Maharashtra Forest Satyagraha Committee, the Udyoga Mandir, (Pimprale).

W. KHANDESH.

The Khandesh Jilha Kayadabhanga Mandal, (Dhulia), the Maharashtra Forest Satyagraha Committee, the District Congress Committee, All Taluka Congress Committees, the Khandesh Jilha Kayadabhanga Mandal, Chhavni or Shibir, (Sakri Taluka).

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Acting President of the Congress who was arrested in Calcutta yesterday.

Ag. CONGRESS PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Acting President of the Indian National Congress was arrested this afternoon under the Intimidation Ordinance in connection with a speech he delivered at Meerut some time ago. The Moulana was taken to Meerut by Dehra Dun Express.—A. P.

DR. ANSARI TO BE CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who was arrested at 5 p.m. left by the Dehra Dun Express for Meerut, escorted by Inspector Hamid of Calcutta Police, in a First Class compartment. It is stated the arrest is under the Intimidation Ordinance for a speech he made at Meerut.

It is understood Dr. Ansari will succeed him as the Acting President of the Congress if Maulana Abul Kalam is convicted.—Free Press.

TO-DAY'S HARTAL IN BOMBAY.

(Through Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.):—

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Acting President of the Indian National Congress is arrested. The Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided upon a peaceful hartal all over Bombay to-day.

PANDIT MOTILAL SERIOUSLY ILL.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Information reached here this evening that Pandit Motilal Nehru is lying seriously ill of high fever at Naini Jail. Doctors B. C. Roy, Ansari and Sir Nilratan Sarkar have been asked to go to Naini Jail and attend the Pandit.

It is understood Dr. Roy will leave Calcutta to-morrow.—Free Press.

NO TEST MATCH PLAY.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

It is raining heavily and therefore there will be no play in fifth test motch to-day.—Reuter.

GRAVE SITUATION NEAR CALCUTTA.

Alleged Lathi Charges.

—:o:—

POOR MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR WOUNDED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The situation at Hili, in Bogra district is reported to be grave. Elaborate police arrangements have been made by the authorities. The railway station area and the local school area are being strongly guarded by the police.

Yesterday at about 1 p.m. when the four lady picketers, viz., Smts. Ganda Dabi, Charubala Debi, Dhadubala Dhebi and Sumati Debi, who were released unconditionally from the Bogra Jail, reached Hili, a procession was organised by the local Congress Committee. When the procession was proceeding towards the Congress Office, the police, it is alleged made a lathi charge upon the processionists as a result of which several persons were injured, two rather seriously.

Similar lathi charges by the police at the Hili railway station is also alleged to have been made on August 16 upon the processionists who assembled at the station to receive seven Satyagrahis from Charkai, who were arrested and bound for Balurghat. As a result of this several persons sustained injuries.

The local Congress Committee is experiencing great difficulty in making proper arrangements for medical treatment for the wounded as the two doctors of Hili have been recently arrested and taken to Bogra.—Free Press.

MORE ABOUT GANDHI-VICEROY NEGOTIATIONS

Jayakar At Simla.

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

H. E. the Viceroy received the Gandhi-Nehru communication today. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is expected here about the 25th instant. Mr. Jayakar was granted an interview this afternoon by the Viceroy.

The report published in the press purporting to be Gandhi-Nehru communication to Viceroy is characterised in political circles in Simla as mere speculation and it has no foundation in fact. The communication was received by His Excellency only this morning.

Working Committee Meets At Delhi On Tuesday.

—:o:—

DELHI, Aug. 21.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Working Committee will be held at Delhi on August 26.—A. P.

Mr. Jayakar who arrived in Simla today was granted an interview by Lord Irwin in the afternoon. Strictest secrecy is maintained as to what has happened at the interview and it can be stated with absolute certainty that no authorised statement will with be available until the Viceroy had full opportunity to discuss the situation with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and communicates the considered views of the Government of India to the Secretary of State.

In the meantime any speculation in the press about the text of the Congress leaders communication to the Viceroy may be safely regarded as utterly untrue. —A. P.

NEHRUS BACK IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21

Pandit Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru with Dr. Mahmud arrived by special train at Naini early this morning and taken to the central jail.—A. P.

A. I. C. C. OFFICES MOVED TO DELHI.

Offices of the All-India Congress Committee were shifted to Delhi this morning.—A. P.

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH: "THAT FOOLISH BIG STICK."

"But We Are Becoming Civilised!" Says M. Guardian.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

"That Foolish Big Stick" is the title of the "Manchester Guardian's" leader commenting on Mr. Churchill's speech on India. The "Guardian" says that authorities would do well to wait and show all courtesy, for patience and courtesy are two qualities most needed now in dealing with India. "It is because they were so lacking in the past that the present is so troubled there. Mr. Churchill regards such behaviour as a sign that our greatness has passed away. Rather, it is a sign that we are becoming civilised."—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S EXHORTATION RECALLED.

Meherally's Appeal To Bombay Students To Join National Service.

"I have come to remind you of a very simple sentence that the Mahatma said when he was on his historic march to Dandi. He said "This is a fight to the finish." Remember those simple words. Refresh your imagination with them. Remember it was you youths who represented the radical views in the Congress. To-day your thoughts are current coin. Is it for you who gave the lead to hesitate at this critical hour? If you miss this opportunity it will be an everlasting shame and disgrace you." In these words Mr. Yousuff Meherally exhorted his comrades of the Students Brotherhood who had met in large numbers at the Brotherhood Hall on Thursday evening to welcome and meet him. Mr. M. C. Chagla the Vice-President of the Brotherhood presided.

Mr. Chagla said it was an honour to be called upon to preside over a meeting in these days. It was more so when the meeting was to welcome Mr. Meherally who was the "idol and exampler" of the youths of the city. He had his differences with Mr. Meherally, but he always admired his character and his courage to suffer for his convictions.

HIGH COURT'S REFUSAL.

Referring to the High Court's refusal to enroll him as a member of the Bar Mr. Chagla said that when he tried to persuade Mr. Meherally to try for it again Mr. Meherally replied that he was not very keen on going to the Bar and he would devote all his time to national service. The speaker thought that few young men who were on the threshold of a career which many people envied would give that answer. The subsequent events had proved of what mettle Mr. Meherally was made.

A CERTIFICATE.

Mr. Chagla then recalled that he was Mr. Meherally's Professor in Law and said that it qualified him to give a certificate to Mr. Meherally. Admitting that there was a black mark against him, Mr. Chagla said that the mark was there because Mr. Meherally's burning patriotism did not care for the barriers of laws, rules and regulations and he felt great pleasure in giving him a certificate for the nobility of his character. The speaker further assured Mr. Meherally that whatever the differences he had with the latter on public questions, he would always continue to watch his career with great interest which was a source of abiding inspiration to the youths of Bombay city.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

Mr. Joachim Alva paid a tribute to Mr. Meherally for his courage, self-sacrifice and his power of organisation. He described at length what led the High Court to refuse to enroll Mr. Meherally as a member of the Bar and said that the senior members of the Bar like Messrs. Jinnah, Jayakar and B. J. Desai had failed to do their duty in so much as they did not emphatically protest against it Mr. Meherally was not in any way poorer for that decision but that decision, which was almost unprecedented, had formed a dangerous precedent and on its strength the High Court would refuse to enroll any young man as a member of the Bar, though he might have qualified himself for it.

FOLLOW HIM.

Miss Freni Bhesania welcoming Mr. Meherally on behalf of the Brotherhood said that it was no use senselessly praising Mr. Meherally. If they really and honestly felt that he had given his best to the country then they should join the Congress and do at least half of what Mr. Meherallı had done. She thought that would please Mr. Meherallı more than any amount of verbal praise and congratulations.

BEGGING FOR PEACE.

Mr. Meherallı was then garlanded by the president. In reply he delivered a very impressive speech which was a call to action to the students of Bombay. He said it was no time for indulging in praises and congratulations. He felt depressed when he thought of the little they had done and the vast amount that remained.

He reminded them that they had only begun the fight. It was no doubt true that the activities they had carried on for a few months had resulted in bringing down the mighty British Empire to its knees, which was now begging the Mahatma for peace.

FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

He reminded his youthful audience of the simple words that the Mahatma said when he started from the Ashram they should remember that it was a fight to the finish and there could be no turning back. He felt proud that he belonged to that part of youths who had always been radical and uncompromising in their views. He believed that the success so far achieved was due to the sacrifice of youths and though they were derided and laughed at some years back to-day their views were now the current coin. He deplored the inactivity of a section of Bombay students and asked them if they were going to hesitate after giving the lead to others.

A GREAT CHANGE.

Continuing Mr. Meherallı said that they had succeeded in bringing about a psychological and ideological change in the mentality of the masses and now had to harness their energies and to work for the revolution. He exhorted those who could do so to come out of their colleges and to devote their whole time to national service and to those who were not prepared for that to devote at least their hours of leisure to it. As a practical suggestion he asked them to join the National militia and to carry the message of freedom to the masses.

CHAGLA'S OPPOSITION.

In his concluding remarks Mr. Chagla expressed his differences of opinion with Mr. Meherallı especially on the subject of boycotting colleges.

There were constant interruptions to Mr. Chagla who replied to them. He however admitted that the education imparted to Indian students at present was shameful and a disgrace still he thought that unless the Congress made some arrangements for the education of those who left Government institutions no leader had a right to call upon the students to leave the colleges to this.

Mr. Meherallı retorted that they wanted the students to come out for fighting the national battle and to continue their studies somewhere else.

NO NATIONAL FLAG ON MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Progressives' & Liberals' Antipathy To Tricolour.

DESH SEVIKAS' PICTURESQUE INCURSION INTO CORPORATION HALL.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION PASSES DILATORY MOTION.

The Progressive Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation gave another demonstration of their disinclination to progress with the times when they manoeuvred to put off the question of hoisting the national flag over the Municipal building by carrying an adjournment motion on Thursday afternoon.

As against the motion of Mr. Shivdas Chapsey for "putting up the national flag on the Head Municipal Office all round the year," Mr. Hirji-Behedin moved an amendment, which the Chairman characterised as "practically amounting to an adjournment motion."

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

Just before the voting on the question some of the leaders of the Progressive Party were busy at the telephone asking their colleagues to run post-haste to the Corporation Hall. The result was, therefore, a foregone conclusion. The Progressivists the Europeans and the nominated block made a dead set against the proposal which was lost by a majority of 13 votes. 29 voting for and 42 against the proposal.

THOSE NEUTRALS.

The division list revealed that Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Mr. I. R. Tairsee, remained neutral. The Liberals including Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Chandaverkar and Mr. D. G. Dalvi voted against the proposal.

Cries of "shame" echoed and re-echoed from the Visitors' gallery when the President announced the decision. The members of the Progressive Party, and especially Mr. H. P. Mody, were heckled by the spectators who shouted "Shame to Mody—Boycott Mody."

Outside the Corporation hall crowds gathered and held demonstrations crying "Rastra Zenda Ki Jai"—"Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai," etc.

BOMBAY'S DESH SEVIKAS!

Picturesque scenes were witnessed before the proceedings of the Corporation commenced. A number of Desh Sevikas draped in their attractive orange coloured sarees entered the Corporation Hall and presented to the City Fathers tiny national flags. The gift was intended as a reminder to them to vote in favour of Mr. Shivdas Chapsey's proposal to hoist the national flag over the Municipal Office.

NOT FOR HIM!

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) was offered a flag by a Desh Sevika and he refused it with a salaam.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey rose to move his resolution amidst cheers. He moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the Indian National flag should be put up on the head Municipal Office all round the year. That a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action."

He made an eloquent speech in support of his plea that the National Flag should be hoisted over the Municipal Office. He said that the Bombay Municipal Corporation was the premier body of its kind in India. Bombay had the unique distinction of counting among its citizens men like Sir Phirozesha Mehta and the great Dadabhoy Nowroji. They had handed to them traditions which it was the duty of the Corporation to keep up.

BELOVED FLAG.

In his opinion they would enhance the dignity and reputation of the Corporation if they hoisted the National Flag. It was a flag which was loved by the citizens of Bombay who had made tremendous sacrifices for its sake. The members of the Corporation were the representatives of the people of Bombay. Twelve lakhs of citizens of reposed confidence in the Corporation and trusted them to act up to their wishes.

To-day there was not the least doubt about the depth of public feeling regarding the National Flag. The Municipal voters in different wards had assembled and expressed their views in unmistakable terms. Their wish was that the national flag should fly over the Municipal building. He asked the Corporators to ponder over the mandate given by the people and make up their mind either to act to their wishes or to betray the confidence placed in them by the voters.

WHAT THE TRICOLOUR MEANS.

In his opinion no man worth the name of an Indian dare oppose such a resolution. Mr. Chapsey produced a National Flag from his pocket and went on to explian the meaning of the flag, and what it represented. The white colour, he said, represented the minorities which meant that Indians were pledged to protect the minority communities. The green stood for Muslims and that was the colour even approved by Maulana Shaukat Ali (Laughter). "This flag stands indisputably as the National Flag of India. Every nation has a flag and we have every right to have our own flag. It does not necessarily mean any disrepect to any other flag" continued the speaker.

BOMBAY'S SACRIFICES.

Proceeding the speaker enumerated the great sacrifices made by Bombay in defending the National Flag. A volunteer named Hargovind Lalji had died in his love for the flag and many women had received lathi blows for that national emblem. He appealed to the European members not to allow themselves to be carried away by prejudice. The European Association of Bombay had expressed sympathy with the aspiratoins of the people publicly and it was for the members to prove their sympathy by voting for his resolution.

"YOU WILL BE TRAITORS!"

To Muslims he would appeal to support the motion in the name of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, who would be requested to perform the flag hoisting ceremony. "Remember that if you throw out this proposition you will be branded as traitors by the future India," he concluded.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale seconded the motion in a short speech. She thought it unnecessary to make a long speech as it was clear to her that everybody had made up his mind how to vote on the question. The whole city, she said, was hoisting the National Flag every day and hoisting it in high respect. Then why should they not hoist the flag and respect the wishes of the people?

The Municipality belongs to the city and she could not conceive how the elected members dared to oppose the motion.

SITTING ON THE FENCE.

Mr. Hirji-Behedin moved an amendment, but preparatory to moving it, he aired his views and sought to assure the House that he had no opposition at all to the National Flag being hoisted. He began his speech by quot-

(Continued on Page 5.)

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A FAST SHORTHAND TYPIST, salary Rs. 45. Apply SANGHANI AND CO., 83, Sarang Street, Bombay No. 3.
A

WANTED PAID AGENTS in every town, apply with stamp. P. B. Sub Rao, M.I.E.C. DOWLAISHWERAM. Godavry Dt."
A R3032

WANTED.—A MEDICAL MAN to buy or conduct in Partnership established dispensary in a wealthy Hindu locality. Apply to Box No. 218, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3089

WANTED—A Marathi and Gujarathi knowing Inf. Sc. competent to teach Science to the Sixth Standard on Rs. 45 per month in M. M. A. V. School, Umbargaon, District. Thana. Apply to the Head Master
A 1455

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE, London diploma in two months, taught free by Post. December examination. Apply prospectus. PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar, Poona City.
M R3088.

For Sale.

FOR SALE AT NASIK.—A large PLOT of LAND, nearly eleven acres centrally situated within two Main Roads near Government Press. Splendid opportunity. Submit offers to:—D. MACROPOLO & CO., Bombay.
N 1460

FOR SALE—PLOT at S'CRUZ with Roads on three sides, centrally located. Ideal place for pensioners and intending settlers. For particulars apply G. P. O. Box No. 346, Bombay.
N R 3024

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET.—Self Contained FLAT for vegetarian Hindus only 2/4 Jambulwadi next to Court of small causes, suitable for Merchants or Pleaders. Rent moderate. Please enquire HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., COMMISSARIAT BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.
C 1459

Trade Announcement.

THE GWALIOR SUN brand PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allpore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
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Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, DADAR, NEAR TILAK BRIDGE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in suit No. 1411, of 1928, (Tribhowandas vs. Bai Ratanbai and Ors.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY (FRIDAY), the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land with messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Hansali Tank, Dadar, actually admeasuring 3446 sq. yards but according to title deeds, about 3306 sq. yards and according to Collector's Bill about 3867 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 386, 483, New No. 4144, Old Survey No. —— New Survey No. 1/1289, Cadastral Survey No. 216 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3713 (1), etc., Street Nos. 74-76, etc. and bounded on the East by Tulsi Pipe Road and beyond that by B. B. & C. I. Rly. Lines, on the West by a public passage and beyond that by Hansali Tank and on the North and South by the property of Paul Miranda.

The property realises about Rs. 181 per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 961 of 1930.

IBRAHIM MOLEDINA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant carrying on business as a Merchant and Commission Agent at Khadak outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. OOSMAN BALABHAI and 2. ABBAS BALABHAI, doing business in the name style and firm of Abbas Balabhai at Baramati District, Poona. ..... Defendants.

To

OOSMAN BALABHAI and ABBAS BALABHAI,
The defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you under Order XXXVII rule 2, of the Civil Procedure for the recovery of Rs. 5186-6-9 being the balance of the amount due to the Plaintiff and interest as mentioned in the plaint herein and further interest on Rs. 4,911-15-3 at 9 per cent per annum from the 1st day of April, 1930, till judgment and interest on judgment and costs and that you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the date hereof (exclusive of today) for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for Rs. 5,186-6-9 and interest as aforesaid and for costs. Leave to appear and defend may be obtained, on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys
1457

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 964 of 1930.

IBRAHIM MOLEDINA of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business as merchant and commission agent at Khadak outside the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) JUSAB AHMED JANMAHOMED, and (2) AHMED JANMAHOMED, carrying on business at Ravivar Peth Poona outside Bombay in the name, style and firm of Jusab Ahmed Janmahomed. Defendants.

To

JUSAB AHMED JANMAHOMED, and AHMED JANMAHOMED,
The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you under Order XXXVII rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for the recovery of Rs. 2,875-4-3 being the balance of the amount due to the Plaintiff and interest as mentioned in the plaint and further interest on Rs. 2,772-0-3 at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st April 1930, till judgment and interest on judgment and costs and that you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the date hereof (exclusive of today) for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for Rs. 2,875-4-3 and interest as aforesaid and for costs. Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys
1458

Public Notices

MYSORE GOVERNMENT LOANS, 1930.

Free of British Indian and Mysore Income-Tax.

Five per cent Loan 1955 issued at Rs. 95 per cent.
Five and half per cent Bonds 1938 issued at par.
Both repayable at par.

OPEN FROM 15th AUGUST 1930 TO 31st OCTOBER 1930.
BUT LIABLE TO BE CLOSED EARLIER WITHOUT NOTICE.

Subscriptions may be in cash, Mysore Government 7 per cent and 5 1-2 per cent Conversion Bonds, 5 per cent Savings Bank Five Year Fixed Deposits, Government of India Treasury Bills and 6 per cent Bonds of 1931, 1932 and 1933-36

Mysore Government seven per cent Bonds will be accepted at Rs. 101-8-0 per cent. A Cash Bonus will also be paid if tendered on or before 31st August 1930 at 6 annas per cent for conversion into the 1955 Loan and at four annas per cent for conversion to the 1938 Bonds.

Government of India 6 per cent Bonds of 1931, 1932 and 1933—36 may be tendered at Rs. 100-8-0 per cent, 101 per cent and at par respectively. Treasury Bills will be received at discount of 4½ cent per annum on the unexpired portion of the bills.

Advance Interest will be paid on the new securities from the date of application to 31st October 1930 in all cases.

Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Brokers and Bankers at rates varying from ⅛ to ¼ per cent.

For further particulars, please refer to Mysore Government Notification No. Fl. 1076—G. F. 6-30-3, dated 11th August 1930 or apply to the Comptroller, Mysore Government, Bangalore or any Treasury in the State, any Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India and of the Bank of Mysore, the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Bombay, the National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, the Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay or the Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras, who are all authorised to receive applications.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from CIVIL ENGINEERS for the post of Inspector of Lighthouses.

Applications should reach the Assistant Secretary, Department of Commerce, Government of India, before 7th September, 1930.

Candidates should have the following qualifications:—Age not less than 30 years and preferably not more than 40. They should hold a degree in Civil Engineering, or be an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and should have had considerable practical civil engineering experience.

The conditions of the appointment are:—

Agreement for four years, terminable on six months' notice on either side, with prospect of permanency;

Pay Rs. 1,000-50-1,500/- a month:

Leave according to the Fundamental Rules.

Post carries benefit of special provident fund with subscription up to one-twelfth pay and Government contribution annually at 75 per cent of subscriptions;

No quarters will be provided, nor allowance in lieu thereof.

Candidates should forward the following information:—

Place and date of birth, religion, parentage and profession of father; schools and colleges attended with dates; degree or diploma obtained with copies of certificates; details of practical experience with dates and supported by copies of testimonials.

1449

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN given of the loss of Policy numbered 263151 on the life of DHONDEV GANESH JAMBEKAR of AMBEWADI, Bombay, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, 21-8-1930.
R3090

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "RANGOON MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 21st August, 1930, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erinson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th August, 1930.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on the Mill premises Hyderabad (Deccan) on FRIDAY, the 22nd August 1930, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1929.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 7th August, 1930 to 22nd August, 1930.

By order of the Board of the Directors.

RAMANNA BHOOMIAH &
VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
Hyderabad (Deccan),
1st August, 1930.
1353

Tender.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR METRE GAUGE STEEL GOODS BRAKE VANS.

1. Tenders are invited for the supply of 30 Metre Gauge four-wheel steel goods brake vans on Indian Railway Standards "M B V. G." type underframes and with superstructure in accordance with S. I. Railway's drawing No. 6601, without wheels and axles, to be constructed in India for the South Indian Railway Company, Limited, and delivered as early as possible after 1st April, 1931.

2. Copies of the form of tender, conditions of contract, schedules and specification can be obtained at Rs. 3 per set on application to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, South Indian Railway, Golden Rock. Applications for drawings required for tendering purpose should be made to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock, for the 14 sheets of drawings relating to the superstructure and to the Central Standards Office, Simla, for any of the 15 sheets of drawings relating to the I. R. S. underframes, "M. B. V. G." type, which will be supplied at Rs. 1-8-0 per sheet. These amounts will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not. Copies of the respective drawings will be on view in the Offices of the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock, and of the Agent, E. B. Railway, Kollaghat Street, Calcutta.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Tenders for Brake Vans" and should reach the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock, before 12 noon on Monday, the 6th October, 1930, at which hour and date they will be opened by the Chief Mechanical Engineer or an Officer acting on his behalf in the presence of any tenderers who may desire to be present.

4. It may be noted that

(a) The invitation to tender is being published in India only, and tenderers must satisfy the Chief Mechanical Engineer that a substantial part of the manufacture will be done in India and that in making purchases of materials for the construction of the vehicles, Indian manufacturers will be given an opportunity to tender, and that no materials or parts other than those mentioned in Schedule II (which must be filled in by the tenderer at the time of tendering) will be imported without the written permission of the Chief Mechanical Engineer.

(b) The vehicles must be fully erected and mounted on the underframes which should be fitted up with the exception of axle guards, and all loose parts suitably packed and numbered, and the whole delivered f.o.r. at the manufacturer's works, and despatched to Golden Rock securely loaded.

(c) The quality of the material and standard of workmanship must satisfy in every respect the specification laid down.

(d) Firms that have not obtained previous orders for wagons or are not on the approved list for supply of wagons should, when submitting tenders, support the tenders with a certificate from the Indian Stores Department to the effect that they possess workshops and appliances for turning out the work of the desired standard and within the period quoted in the tender.

(e) No covering letters to tenders should be sent.

(f) After tenders have been submitted, no representative of the tendering firms will be granted interviews for discussion of matters connected with the tenders.

(g) The Chief Mechanical Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

J. H. LAMBERT,
Chief Mechanical Engineer.

Golden Rock,
7th August, 1930
1416

Amusements.

RIALTO CINEMA
NEXT SUNDAY, AUGUST 24
AT 10 A.M.
PROF. DEODHAR'S
HINDUSTANI JALSA
WITH
HINDI ORCHESTRA
SARANJI SOLO
And Singing by
KADUM HUSAIN
Prices :—Rs. 1-12; Rs. 1-2; As. 14, 7 & 4.

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
FINAL PERFORMANCE
BEHIND THAT CURTAIN.
AN ALL-TALKING MYSTERY MELODRAMA
with
WARNER BAXTER.
LOIS MORAN
A Thrilling Drama of Scotland Yard and its inside workings in India, England, The Persian Desert and San Francisco.

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Farcical Comedy
MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.
featuring
FRANKLIN PANGBORN.
Imagine the excitement when they find out that Prince Cutascabe from Calcutta is not a prince at all!

RIALTO CINEMA
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
As Big as its IMMORTAL STORY!
COST TWO MILLION DOLLARS
NOW HERE
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
Greatest Human Drama Ever Screened

GLOBE CINEMA.
Sandhurst Road
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
FRED THOMSON
IN
"SILVER COMES THRU".
NEXT SATURDAY
Pep—Speed—Thrills—Romance!
"THE CAVALIER"
featuring
RICHARD TALMADGE
BARBARA BEDFORD

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. Ranpura with the English mails of August 7 due at 6 a.m.
University of Bombay, meeting of the Senate, 5-20 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 23.

S. S. 'Macedonia' with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Rovers Cup Final.

SHIVAJI PATHAK CAMP.

Under the auspices of 'Shri Shivaji Pathak' a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. at 'Shri Shivaji Pathak Camp' Chira Bazar.

STEAMER(MOVEMENT

The steamer Clan "Murray" arrived in Suez on the morning of 20th inst.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office to-day Friday, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MAHOMEDAN FAIR.

Annual Fair of Pir Sayed Ali Zainul Abedin Refaie's Durgah at the junction of Khara Tank Road and Bara Imam Road (Khoja Street) will be held today (Friday) and (Saturday) 23rd instant.

GRAMOPHONE IN LANGUAGE TEACHING.

A gramophone recital of records which can with advantage be used in modern language teaching in our schools, will be held to-day Friday at 6 p.m. in the New Era School, Gowalia Tank.

(Through B. P. C. C.)

There will be a rally of Seva Dal Lady Volunteers at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel for the Boycott Day to-day (Friday). They will be relived at 9 a.m.

PARSEE SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Parsee volunteers who are willing to work at the Parsee Swadeshi Bazar are requested to meet the organizers to-day, Friday at 7-15 p.m. the Muzeferabad Hall Grant Road (near A 1. Restaurant).

MAIL STEAMER.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from Bombay of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

GIRGAUM COOPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The Girgaum Co-operative Institute has decided to arrange for magic lantern and ordinary lectures at different centres at different Ganeshotsao on different co-operative and allied subjects particularly Indigenous Industries. Enquiries from the organisers of Ganeshotsax festivals are solicited by the Secretary at the Servants of India Society between 8 and 9 a.m. and 6 and 7 p.m.

NAVJIVAN SANGH.

The Secretary of the Sangh writes—A meeting of the representatives of all the Spinning and Carding Sanghs and Mandals will be held in Navjivan Sangh Office, Asoka Building, Princess Street, to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the following:—(1) In what way the best advantage of approaching "Ganesh Festival" be taken to forward the cause of Spinning and Carding. (2) How far the co-operation of different Sanghs is possible if Exhibitions and competitions in Spinning and Carding are arranged. (3) How much man-power each Sangh can devote daily for the work.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR.

The opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Bazar organised by the Parsi Rajkeya Subha will be performed by Mr. Vithalbhai Patel on Saturday next at 5 p.m. (If he is in Bombay) at Muzaffar Road Hall.

The Bazar promises to be a great success and to meet the great demand for stalls, arrangements for additional stalls, has been made.

The organisers have arranged to distribute free 25,000 copies of the brochure they are issuing specially for this occasion. A few advertisements can be included in this. Further particulars may be obtained from the secretaries Room No. 7. 2nd floor, Central Bank Building.

SWADESHI PRACHARAK PRABHAT PHERI.

Under the auspices of the above Prabhat Pheri there will be Grand Variety Entertainment Programme by boys and girls in aid of 'Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh' at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, on Saturday the 23rd. There will be two performances, one at 3 p.m. and the other at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

"VANAR SENA" TO RECEIVE ACHARYA RAY.

All the trained members of the Vanar Sena who are called are requested to attend at the Head Quarters (opposite Congress House) on Sunday the 24th instant at 6 a.m. to go to the Victoria Terminus Station to receive Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray who is coming to Bombay by the Nagpur Mail.

All the other Vanars are expected at 7 a.m. punctually at the Gowalia Tank Maidan.

"CONGRESS DAY" FOR BOMBAY WORKERS

Activities On Fifth Day Of Labour Week

Thursday was the fifth day of the "Labour Week" organised by the Bombay Congress Committee. It was celebrated as a Congress day" and was devoted to the enrolment of the workers as Congress members.

From early morning. "Prabhat Pheris" of workers were active in the labour area selling National flags and singing "labour songs".

As usual, the volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal including a batch of 70 lady volunteers, and the National Militia, were busy with house-to-house visits, street corner meetings, distribution of propaganda leaflets, etc.

LABOUR MEETING AT MADANPURA.

—:o:—

Muslim Workers' Support.

A huge meeting of workers numbering 10,000 was held at Madanpura. It was organised as part of the "Labour Week" programme. About 5000 of the audience were Muslims. Some Hindu ladies also attended.

The meeting shouted slogans of "Hindu-Muslim-ki-jai," of "Inquilab Zinda Bad," "Vande Mataram", "Mazdooro-ki-jai" etc.

Mr. Meherally who presided emphasised that the fight for Swaraj was a fight for bread for the workers. He exhorted the workers to join the Congress, to cement Hindu-Muslim unity, and carry on the boycott of British goods.

Miss Tarabai Tilak, Mr. Nurullah, Mr. Yazdani, Mr. Kathankar, and Dr. Mangrekar also addressed the meeting.

Yeotmal—Seven volunteers who were arrested on Tuesday were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.—A. P.

GIRLS' NATIONAL BRIGADE.

Members of the Girls' National Brigade are requested to be present at the Congress House on Saturday at 9 a.m.

TO-DAY'S LABOUR WEEK PROGRAMME.

5 a.m. Prabhat Pheries.

7-30 a.m. Zenda Vandan on Kamgar Maidan, Parel. Centralisation of all Prabhat Pheries on the Kamgar Maidan followed by a mass meeting on "The Politics of Boycott."

3 p.m. Demonstration of Swadeshi cloth and articles in Lorries.

6 p.m. Variety entertainment for Workers at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Polbawdi, Parel.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

8-30 p.m. B Ward Dana Bunder, Mandvi.

6 p.m. D Ward Bombay Improvement Trust Building G. I. P. Wadi Bunder Staff Union near Sandhurst Road Railway Station.

8-30 p.m. D Ward Heervi (Green) Chawl, Arthur Road, Tardeo.

8-30 p.m. F Ward Kamgar Maidan, Parel.

9 p.m. E Ward Jamnadas Parbhuram Maidan, Haines Road, Byculla.

8 p.m. G Ward Nagoo Sayaji Wadi, Dadar.

There will be a variety entertainment at Damodar Thakersey Hall at 6 p.m.

AZAD MAIDAN BAN.

NO DECISION BY WAR COUNCIL

Regarding the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order forbidding Congress volunteers from parading, drilling etc., on the Esplanade maidan for a further period of two months inquiries made at the Congress office show that the Satyagraha Committee has not yet decided anything about the matter and the report appearing in some papers that the ban will be defied is not authentic.

The ban is however regarded in Congress circles as uncalled for unjust and provocative. The matter is likely to come before the Satyagraha Committee for consideration.

Desh Sevika Sangh.

PICKETING SEVIKAS.

Picketing Sevikas have to come to-day at the time assigned to them.

Non-picketing Sevikas are requested to come to Sukhanand's Dharmashala between 2 to 5 p.m. for preparing slivers, ect.

All the Sevikas who attend the drill in the Hindi Sevadal are requested to be present at Sukhanand's Dharmashala tomorrow between 10 and 11 a.m.

SWARAJ PROCESSION.

The Swarajya Procession will start from Sukhanand's Dharmashala at 4-30 p.m. sharp on Sunday. People wishing to take part in it will have to bring with them atleast two hanks each of 840 yards sacrificial handspun yarn. Full name and address should be written very clearly on the wrapper.

The Procession will go through Null Bazar, Golbitha, Sandhurst Road, Congress House, Kennedy Bridge, Gamdevi dispersing at the Maidan of Gowalia Tank.

BANDRA WOMEN'S MEETING.

There will be a public meeting for Ladies at Bandra, New Patkar Blocks, Turner Road on the 22nd instant under the Presidentship of Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi. Shrimati Yesodaoai Bhat will speak on the subject of the picketing at Poona Ferguson College.

NATIONAL FLAGS FOR SALE.

(Through Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.):—

The fourth day of the Congress Labour Week passed off as usual with plenty of activities in all the Wards of the city. The handbill issued to the workers dwelt with the present political struggle of the Indian National Congress and called upon all classes of the people to join in the fight for complete National Independence as per resolution of the Congress passed at Lahore.

ONE PICE NATIONAL FLAGS.

To-day (Thursday) the organisers of the "Week" have brought out a special tri-coloured National Flag for the purpose of selling it amongst the working class people. 50,000 flags will be sold in the streets of Bombay for one pice each and the workers are notified that no volunteer will accept any fancy price though willingly offered by the purchaser. The object in keeping the price as low as one pice is to make the flag available to every worker of Bombay.

FROM YERAVADA FISH POND.

1st Fisherman: May be that fish don't come up in such heavy rains.

2nd Fisherman: "Perhaps they are scared away because our foreheads bear no caste-mark or sacrifice."

1st Fisherman: "May be, we will have to better the bait."

SEQUEL TO BOYCOTT OF ANTIA.

Bordi Leaders On Trial.

THANA, Aug. 20.

(From Our Correspondent).

The leaders of the Satyagraha movement in Bordi, Messrs. Mukundrao Sawe, Dattopant Malkar, Madhaorao Raut, and Jegmohandas Vrindavandas were put up for trial before Mr. M. D. Bhat, the District Magistrate, Thana, yesterday, under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code for having organised a boycott of Mr. Antia of Dharasana fame when he had gone to Bordi.

The case for the prosecution was closed to-day. Accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 presented written statements and refused to offer any defence. Accused No. 4, Madhaorao Raut said he wanted to examine witnesses on his behalf. The case stands adjourned to the 1st of September, 1930.

BAN ON GANDHI CAP.

Ahmedabad Postal Clerks To Defy.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, August 19.

It is learnt from a reliable source that the postal authorities have instructed the devartmental men in the Head Office here not to put on Gandhi Cap though they have given to understand the staff in question that they are not going to object to the black Khadi Cap being put on. Some of the clerks of the office have obeyed, but the men of "sterner stuff" refuse to be bullied by the authorities. The clerks, it is reported, are going to consider the question at a meeting to be shortly called. It is said that they are not going to give way as there is no departmental circular to that effect.

JAILED UNDER SEC. 117 I.P.C.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

Mr. Claudias, District Magistrate, Chhindwara, convicted Sjt. Appasaheb Tijare and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 117 I.P.C.

The C. P. War Council has decided to inaugurate mass forest Satyagraha on Monday the 25th inst.

Panditji At Broach.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BROACH, Aug. 20.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji and ex-Speaker Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel passed through Broach on Tuesday. The news were broadcasted through the whole city by volunteers. Thousands assembled on the station to pay their homage to the leaders. The train carrying Panditji and Patel steamed in the station exactly at 1) 50. Both the leaders were profusely garlanded. Railway staff was unable to control the crowds as everybody was eager to have a glimpse of Malaviyaji and Vithalbhai. Pandit ji in a brief speech asked the people to observe discipline and to carry on the fight to finish. The train started amidst the cries of "Bande Mataram." Pandit Malaviyaji and Sjt. Vithalbhai will come to Broach on Friday, when they will address a public meeting in the evening.

AUSTRALIA ALL OUT FOR 695.

AUSTRALIA—(1st Innings).

Woodfull c. Duckworth, b. Peebles	64
Ponsford, b. Peebles	110
Kippax, c. Wyatt, b. Peebles	28
Jackson c. Sutcliffe b. Wyatt	78
Bradman c. Duckworth b. Larwood	232
McCabe c. Duckworth b. Hammond	54
Oldfield c. Larwood b. Peebles	34
Fairfax (not out)	53
Grimmett l.b.w. b. Peebles	6
Wall l.b.w. b. Peebles	0
Hornibrook c Duckworth b. Tate	7
Extras	44
Total	695

ENGLISH BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	48	6	132	1
Tate	65.1	12	153	1
Peebles	71	8	204	6
Wyatt	14	1	58	1
Hammond	42	12	70	1
Leyland	16	7	34	0

ENGLAND—(2nd Innings).

Hobbs b. Fairfax	9
Sutcliffe (not out)	8
Whysall (not out)	6
Extra	1
Total (for one wicket)	24

ROVER'S CUP FOOTBALL.

—:o:—

K. O. S. B.'s Defeat R. A. In Semi-Final.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers won their semi-final tie against the Royal Artillery in convincing fashion by 2 goals to nil yesterday. With the K. O. S. B's in such fine form the final on Saturday, should provide a tremendous struggle. The Dukes will endeavour to bring off the double, but will meet with stern opposition. Lieut. Deuchar, the K. O. S. B. goalkeeper is very sound in goal, and the team on the whole is well balanced.

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE'S BAN JUSTIFIED.

What Happened Between Panditji & Millowners.

In connection with the statement issued by the Bombay Millowners' Association regarding the Congress Committee's ban on the "European Managed" mills, a representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed the Secretary of the Boycott Committee, to ascertain whether there was any truth in the Millowners' grievance that they were taken unawares by the Committee in imposing the ban "without any further discussion."

RATHER SURPRISED.

Mr. Mulraj Kursondas said that he was surprised at the statement of the Millowners' Association that at the Conference with Mr. Mody and some Ahmedabad Millowners' Pandit Motilal had promised to reconsider the situation when certain objections were put forward against the undertaking not to import foreign goods.

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED.

"I have got before me," he said "the proceedings of the Conference between Pandit Motilal and the Bombay Millowners. There it is clearly recorded that the Panditji said that the undertaking was essential. Panditji never promised to reconsider the question. A copy of these proceedings was sent by Mr. Shankerlal Banker to Mr. H. P. Mody, and he never challenged the correctness of the report. I am really surprised that a responsible body like the Millowners' Association should say such a thing about Panditji when he is in jail.

A PERVERSION.

Mr. Mulraj also took exception to the sentence in the Millowners' statement that "after a while, without any further discussion, a ban was imposed—"

Mr. Mulraj said that there was no question of "any further discussion", as at the Conference with Panditji, it was made clear to the Millowners that the conditions were final. Further, the Millowners had promised to reply to the Boycott Committee after considering this question. But their reply never came. The Boycott Committee, therefore, had no other alternative but to put the ban.

IN AID OF B. P. PHERI SANGH.

—:o:—

Tomorrow's Variety Entertainment.

Under the auspices of the above Prabhat Pheri there will be a grand variety entertainment programme by boys and girls in aid of Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge to-morrow, Saturday. There will be two performances, one at 3 p.m. and the other at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

The programme will include vocal music, flute solo, "jaltarang" solo, Indian orchestra, a College scene, mimicry, charkha class, garba dance, Indian band display, school gathering scene, "Great Yearnings," Prabhat Pheri Scene, etc. etc.

Donations can be paid at the Hall from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. daily up to the day of the show.

FOR BOYCOTTING PATELS.

—:o:—

Volunteers Convicted.

RAMESRA, Aug. 18.

Thanks to the vigorous picketing of foreign toys and liquor at the Janmashtmi Fair organised by the Ramesra Circle Samiti the sales of the above commodities amounted almost to nothing compared with the sales of previous years.

For the social boycoting of the patels of Ramesra under the Circle Samiti's initiative, six volunteers were arrested of whom four were sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Section 144 Thana Convictions.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

VIRAR, Aug. 20.

Dr Dolatrav Mehta, president of the Thana Satyagraha Camp was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, while Sjt. Harishchandra Tirodkar and Sjt. Vithaldas Purshottam Shah were sentenced to one month, Sjt. Tukaram Atmaram 3 weeks' and each volunteer to Rs. 25 fine or in default seven days imprisonment for disobeying Section 144 against picketing of liquor shops as issued by the District Magistrate of Thana. Picketing continues.

Village Propaganda.

(From A Correspondent.)

VIRSAD, Aug. 18.

Between the 11th and 17th inst. a party of Virsad volunteers for national propaganda went round into various neighbouring villages. By holding meetings and processions the party spread the Congress message of Swadeshi development and boycott of foreign goods etc., and met with considerable response.

For COUGHS COLDS CHILLS SORE-THROAT BRONCHITIS

The soothing and antiseptic fumes given off as it gets dissolves in the mouth are breathed direct to the weak spot in chest or lungs. These wonderful Pepsi tablets virtually act

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All policies on which at least one full year's premium has been paid and issued on the life of any person who suffers incarceration in gaol for any political offence and which lapse or for non-payment of premiums while the assured is in jail will be kept in force for at least one year from the date of lapse or for such further period as may be sanctioned by the Directors.
Total Assets Over ... Rs. 1,50,00,000
Claims Paid Over ... Rs. 67,00,000
INSURE WITH AN INDIAN COMPANY AND DO YOUR DUTY TO YOUR COUNTRY AND YOUR FAMILY.
Branch: BOMBAY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. or R. G. DAS & Co., Managers

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MYSORE SANDAL SOAP.
is the best Swadeshi Soap at a Moderate Price.
15 Annas per box of 3 Cakes.
Agents:—RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & Co.,
81, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

	August 21.
Previous closing	11.35
To-day's opening	11.25
Difference	—.10
To-day's closing	11.19
Difference	—.16

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

January New 1931.

	August 21.
Previous closing	6.13
To-day's opening	6.16
Difference	plus .3
To-day's closing	6.07
Difference	—.6

Broach expectation A. M Rs. 207

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

	August 21.
Silver ready	Rs. 16 14 0
Higher	0 3 0
Silver forward	Rs. 16 14 0
Higher	0 3 0
India bought	

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

	August 21.
	47 13 0
	Rs. 47 9 0

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PILES
Abscess, Fissures.

Use this wonderfully efficacious and magical cure, that will not only stop the pain—the itching—the burning and the agony of Piles promptly, but will cause the Piles to shrink and disappear for good.
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AARA & BROS AGENTS
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Jehangir Wadia Building
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Text-Book: The Ocean of Theosophy

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1930.

MAINTAINING THE PRINCIPLE.

—:o:—

The conditions proposed by the Boycott Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for lifting the ban on the European managed group of Bombay textile mills have been featured in the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph" and the comments of these two exponents of die-hard opinion in Bombay should serve to remind the Indian public of the absolute justice of the Congress insistence that there can be no departure from the principle for which Indian Nationalism strives, the principle that not a single yard of British manufactured cloth must be allowed entry in India. The boycott weapon is a most effective weapon in the hands of Indians for enforcing their National Demand for genuine Home Rule and the potency of the boycott is so severely felt in Britain that the "Daily Telegraph" screams: "Congress organisations acting openly in restraint of trade, ought to have been declared illegal from the first" and the "Morning Post" screeches that the Congress is "impudent". This shower of vituperation will not deter Indians one whit from maintaining the view, the truly nationalist and self-respecting view, that India will have nothing to do with foreign cloth. There is a surging demand in the country for the exclusive use of home-made textiles and we should have thought the European managed group of mills would welcome this Swadeshi feeling and this insistent demand, as they stand to gain by it. They have every opportunity of doing excellent business by concentrating upon the production of textiles in agreement with the demand of the Boycott Committee.

We are glad to notice that of these European managed mills the Brady group have realised the reasonableness of accepting the Congress terms. Thanks to the perspicacity of judgment of Sir Joseph Kay an agreement has been reached between the Congress Boycott Committee and the Brady group. The good example set by Sir Joseph Kay seems to be spreading, since we have also learned that three more mills, with the Simplex leading, have agreed to the Congress terms. But the foresight of Sir Joseph Kay has incurred the wrath and displeasure of the European-managed mills that obstinately desire to hold out still. Mr. Geddis of the Finlay Mills, unburdens himself in an interview with the "Evening News of India" of a good deal of venom against the boycott movement and accuses the Congress of wanting to create "racial discrimination." On the face of it this is a preposterous charge. The Boycott Committee desires every textile concern in Bombay to be first and foremost "national in outlook and spirit and pledged to safeguard Indian interests." Is there any racial discrimination in this? In France and America, the foreigner is not even allowed to hold any real property. In Britain herself a foreigner is not allowed even to hold a single share in British ship. Is not Mr. Geddis aware of all this? If the capital of European-managed mills is already Indian-owned, why should not Indians demand that these mills should not defeat the National movement by importing British cloth? We can understand the uncomfortable position of those European-managed mills that insist upon importing foreign cloth and promote its sales all the while that they secure their share in reaping the benefit of flourishing times for home-made textiles. But they cannot have it both ways. We have no doubt that if all the Bombay millowners agree with the Congress terms and take scientific and shrewd advantage of the Swadeshi feeling in the country they will be reaping a rich harvest in the immediate future. It is true that July and August are bad months for business but with the advent of Dusserah and Diwali there is bound to be a movement for the better in the piecegoods market and instead of closing down mills, possibly with a view to defeat the boycott movement and help their Lancashire cousins, the European-managed mills will be well-advised to study the question of running them on lines which avoid extravagance and a greater regard for studying the Indian market.

Mr. Geddis has a fling against the Brady group, so chagrined is he with their conduct in not pursuing the obstinate and hectoring attitude still maintained by European mill-owners like himself. We have no doubt Sir Joseph Kay who has realised the intensity of India's national sentiment and the inherent justice of the Swadeshi movement will not be deterred from the wise and courageous course that he has adopted by the fatuous outburst of Mr. Geddis. The Brady mills, Mr. Geddis says "represent only about a quarter of the importers of foreign cloth." He wishes to minimise the importance of their acceptance of the Congress terms and declares: "Indian and Japanese firms practically constitute the balance of 75 per cent. of the import trade in piecegoods. Why have we been penalised and why has no action been taken against those firms who are importing the bulk of foreign piecegoods?" This air of injured innocence does not suit Mr. Geddis. He knows, or ought to know, that the Congress boycott of foreign textiles makes no exception whatever in the case of any class of parties or persons. It has a principle consistently to maintain and every self-resepcting Indian is determined to maintain it.

GOVERNMENT'S SILENCE.

—:o:—

Not a day passes without justifying India's suspicions regarding the intentions of Britain and without providing further proofs of the necessity of a clear declaration of her purpose. Blessed by the "Morning Post", Mr. Churchill of the "Gentlemen's Party" characterises Mahatma Gandhi as a malevolent fanatic and deplores that the "spirit of defeatism in high places, which was rapidly throwing India into chaos, had paralysed military action in Peshawar." He evidently calls upon Lord Irwin to abdicate to the Military authorities. In Calcutta the British champions of justice and honour have almost successfully defied the executive committee of the European Association on the latter's "defeatist" attitude. They spoke in terms of "concessions" and demanded a return to the Minto-Morley reforms. For, as one speaker put it, India was "the brightest jewel in the British crown. He for one would strongly oppose any proposition which would have the effect of revoking their (British) birthright of protecting the brightest jewel in the British Crown." It is an almost unbearable tax on one's patience to write with restraint, but we shall content ourselves with one observation: Are these born protectors of "the brightest jewel" really incapable of recognising that Indians have a greater birthright to protect India from foreigners even though they be British?

But we are told that the fulminations of such men—although they appear to be in a majority—need not be taken seriously, that we should rather look to the responsible and sensible Europeans who are quite in sympathy with India's aspirations. Mr. Villiers, the President of the Calcutta European Association, is one of them. His resolution commending the Simon Recommendations with some modifications—incidentally it provoked the die-hard revolt—explains his sympathy. He wants an "impregnable" Government at the centre which "would consist of the Viceroy and a cabinet chosen by him, which should not be responsible to the Central legislature and should be irremovable for five years and nobody could remove that cabinet except the Viceroy who could demand the resignation of his cabinet just as he could demand the dissolution of the Assembly." No denial of India's demands could be more clear.

But while on the one hand we have too much anti-Indian outspokenness on the part of non-official Englishmen both in India and in England, we have, on the other a studied silence on the part of the British Government and the Government of India. The "Times of India" draws attention to "the distrust of British aims in India, which, whether justified or not, is a patent fact." That it is perfectly justified is evident when one looks at Government's negative attitude set in a mixed background of Lib.-Tory-Die-hard opposition, continued repression in India, sometimes as unprovoked as the ban on drilling of volunteers on the Esplanade, and vindictive treatment of political prisoners regardless of popular feelings. Is it any wonder that when India is referred to in official declarations she sees in their ambiguity and hesitancy a desire to reject her just claims? And when "reservations" are talked of, is it unnatural for India to begin to wonder immediately whether they are intended to be dictated by Britain both as regards their nature and duration? India has not forgotten Egypt, the independence of which, thanks to "Reservations", has been reduced to a farce worse than the tragedy of a straightforward honest "dependence". Criticising Mr. Churchill the "Daily Herald" suggests that noise is no substitute for thought. Quite true. Nor can ambiguity or silence constitute a serviceable substitute for lost faith. The only way of winning India's trust is a clear declaration that the people's claims as represented by Mahatma Gandhi have been accepted.

UNIVERSITY IDEALS.

The address of the Vice-Chancellor at the annual Convocation of the Bombay University was a disappointing one. Here was a band of hundreds of young men and women, on the threshold of life, full of the promise and faith and freshness of youth, to whom the Vice-Chancellor had nothing better to say than to recall the moth-eaten history of the advent of English education in India. Here is an occasion,—a moment in the history of the nation,—when a mighty people is throbbing with a new breath of life; when its youth is thrilled with ideals of service and sacrifice, which are not only making a solid contribution to the treasures of civilised mankind, whose price cannot be measured in diamonds or expressed in rubies, but also are amazing those who had been accustomed to consider the products of our Universities as mechanised apologies for manhood—here, we say, is an occasion, when the executive head of an ancient University has nothing else to say but to disinter the hoary old libels of Macaulay on Indian learning and Indian culture. True, the Vice-Chancellor refers to Macaulay's views in no flattering terms, but that does not make his excursion into this by-way of a depressing past the less inopportune.

We have had occasion to refer to the decline in the standards of University administration before now. The authorities concerned, however, do not seem moved to any amendment of their ways or improvement of their standards. The instance of the Registrarship, which we quoted a few days ago, still stands. Some of the syndics, of a clearly military training, now entrenched in the University Executive, have even questioned, if it be right and proper that the Senate need meet frequently. But is that a reason why the Senate should tolerate the flagrant invasion of its rights and usurpation of its powers without a word of protest, or a breath of opposition? The Senate is meeting these days continuously. Even the agenda before the present meetings of the Senate is bristling with points of administrative importance,—and some even of more far-reaching principle,—in respect of some of which the conduct of the University Executive towards its own deliberative body is without a parallel in the history of this great and ancient institution itself, let alone its sister institutions in this country or others. We shall refer to some of these matters of University concern hereafter. But we cannot but warn the learned and wideawake members of the Senate that their present Syndicate have already proved themselves capable of an invasion of the Senate's rights and an usurpation of its functions, which no self-respecting Senator should tolerate for a single second; and that, therefore, before they disperse, high-minded Fellows should take steps to bring the Syndicate to book for those acts of injustice or irregularity that they may be proved to have committed; as well as to devise measures which would guard effectively against a repetition of such actions.

LESSON FROM CHINA.

—:o:—

The article on "Swadeshi in China" by "V. M.", which we published yesterday, should be an eye-opener to our countrymen. It draws pointed attention to the stupendous efforts which the Nanking Government is making to promote "Swadeshi" in China, backed with the full strength of the Kuomintang, which means the support of the dominant political party in the country. In India we lack the whole-hearted support of the Government in promoting "Swadeshi". The Indians naturally have to take recourse to the weapon of the boycott and it is interesting to note that the Chinese when, as a politically-distraught and divided people they could not stop the import of British goods by any other effective means, resorted to the boycott weapon. And they were remarkably successful, so much so that the Tory journal, the "Saturday Review", was compelled to tell the British people "to swallow a little of their pride" and to remember that this process was "less objectionable than the alternative would be—the complete destruction of our trade in South China."

"SCRUTATOR."

—:o:—

Bravo! "Scrutator," bravo, indeed!
How well you know your art.
Well have you snubbed the
"Chronicle's" greed
To play a "fatuous" part.
If sergeants' lathis, and the pen
You wield with wondrous ease,
Can't bring such foolish Congress men
To sense of Law and Peace,
Then, sure, such fatuous fools, for shame
In sack-cloth straight must go.
"Scrutator", then, you'll rightly claim,
The peaceful path to show.
"SEVIKA".

SEVIKAS.

—:o:—

Sevikas, with heart and soul,
Suppliant stand for India's goal;
Leaving home and child they go
To relieve their country's woe—
country's woe!
Begging go they not for self,
Nor for any paltry pelf,
But to feed the hungry poor,
Keep they waiting at your door—
at your door!
For the child you love so dear,
For the home that you revere,
Sevikas can but implore,
Foreign cloth, oh, buy no more—
buy no more!
Though the merchants lose to-day,
Soon Swaraj will all repay;
Sevikas with tears implore,
Foreign cloth, oh, sell no more—
SELL-NO-MORE!
Amen!
"SEVIKA".

OLLA PODRIDA.

—:o:—

FUTILITY OF THREATS.

(BY NOVALIS.)

For crass stupidity commend me to the Anglo-Indian scribe. Whether he happens to be at Peshawar, Lahore, Allahabad, Calcutta or Bombay he is the same everywhere. He fancies he moulds public opinion as dough and the whole country is hanging upon his words knowing him to be Sir Oracle.

• • • •

One part of the job of these writers we can understand and so long as they confine themselves to it we do not complain. The success of the Indian national movement spells danger to the party that they represent, and they are welcome to do what they please in self-defence.

• • • •

They may howl down the Congress, they may serve as jackals to the tin-gods who rule on the heights and in the hollows, they may shriek and run up and down the country like howling dervishes. This has been an old game and as the patient old gentleman said about his nagging wife, it pleased her and did not hurt him.

• • • •

But two things these writers must not do—presume to give advice to the leaders or followers of the national movement, or dare to threaten the leaders. Their advice is always treated with the contempt it deserves, but their threats are likely to do serious harm to the authorities they profess to serve. As regards the men threatened they may or may not live long, but neither they nor their countrymen are likely to treat those foolish threats even as hot air.

• • • •

Here is the latest portentous menace. Several of these papers have been writing that in allowing the peace-makers to interview the imprisoned leaders Lord Irwin has given the last opportunity to Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues to come to their senses and make peace. If the present negotiations fail another opportunity will never recur.

• • • •

What the consequences will be are not specified, but we are left to infer that they will be dire. Before considering the implications of such a threat let us consider whether there is anything in the published correspondence that passed between the peace-makers and the Viceroy to justify an inference of this kind.

• • • •

Lord Irwin is wiser than the wiseacres of the Anglo-Indian Press and he could not have dreamed of conveying such a hint. The peace-makers, although they are easy-going men, would have dropped the remotest hint of a threat like a hot potato, and would have never approached within a hundred miles of the Yaravda Jail. They know better than to convey a minatory message to the leonine leaders of India.

• • • •

Indeed, there was no occasion whatsoever for a threat, veiled or open. A threat can be justified under two circumstances only: when an ultimatum is being sent or a reply has to be sent to any party suing for peace. Neither of these conditions was present when the peace-makers sought permission to approach the leaders. If they succeed well and good; if they fail the state of things will remain as it was before their well-meant intervention. The question of a threat does not arise in any case.

• • • •

There are hardly any leaders left outside the prisons. The number in prison is nearly 30,000 and it is steadily mounting up every day. In many places a clean sweep is being made of men and women connected with the Congress and the Civil Disobedience movement. Thousands have been assaulted without provocation or resistance, and some have died of their injuries. The weekly official statements circulated in Parliament tend to show that the Civil Disobedience movement is waning. If in the approved phrase it can be stamped or crushed out why trouble about overtures for peace at all?

• • • •

With the other side of the shield we need not concern ourselves at the moment, beyond remarking

(Continued on next. page.)

CENTRAL BOYCOTT STORES

—:o:—

ITS NECESSITY AND ORGANISATION

(By MANEKLAL VAKIL).

Owing to the tremendous impetus given by the Congress boycott movement, a number of small shops have come into existence in the city either as Khadi and Swadeshi cloth shops or as Swadeshi stores selling various articles of daily use made in India and locally available. There is no doubt of the necessity of such retail shops but they will not survive competition in the long run if they are not organised on proper economic lines giving real service to the consuming public. These shops owned by private individuals will naturally be run ordinarily for their profit and will have to meet the ordinary trading competition. A few members of the Boycott and Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal have, however, started under a guarantee a stores which primarily sells Indian articles and also other non-British articles to replace those British goods which have hitherto been used by the public. This stores was opened at 45 Harvey Road near Wilson College, by the President of the B. P. C. C. in the presence of the Acting President of the Congress, Sriyut Vallabhbhai Patel.

PATRIOTIC ENTERPRISE.

This stores has been organised by these members under their guarantee and not with a view to make any profit but to extend the stores as far as possible. It is very creditable for these gentlemen to undertake such a venture to push the Swadeshi and Boycott programme of the Congress on the constructive side and more so by guaranteeing its running even at a loss up to a limited amount. It is doing very good work and though it is a small shop it is reported to be doing good business and supplying articles at competitive prices and in some cases even at lower prices where they have been able to get supplies directly from the manufacturers, as the running cost of this shop has been kept low under the voluntary supervision of those persons who have guaranteed the working.

Their example may be followed by local committees of such persons in various localities. As a matter of fact the Swadeshi Vastu Prasarak Sangh have opened a new stores only on Sunday last. But it seems to confine its activities only to Swadeshi articles, i.e. articles of Indian production or manufacture. It is called "the Cumballa Hill Swadeshi Stores" and has been located at 136 Cumballa Hill. It would have been much better if these stores also were to deal in articles of non-British manufacture to replace those British articles that have been commonly used by the public. Both these stores have been opened in the richer class residential quarters and will, therefore, do good business even at better prices as the richer section can afford to pay slightly higher prices for Indian goods.

WANTED CENTRAL STORES.

But to popularise the Swadeshi and Boycott spirit on the constructive side it is very essential to start a central stores in a city like Bombay with or without a retail department but which will act as a feeder of all such stores as may choose to work for the cause of the promotion of Swadeshi manufacture and the boycott of British goods simultaneously. Such a central stores making large purchases will be able to get manufacturers' agencies both Indian and non-British and will be able to work on competitive business lines. A few rich Indian merchants or financiers might form a Limited Company, private or pubic, and make it practicable for the various small shop-keepers dealing in Indian and non-British goods to obtain all their supplies at wholesale prices from them while the Central Stores will be able to meet its cost from the small commission that can be secured from the manufacturers themselves. What is most important to bear in mind is that India does not manufacture all articles of household use to which the people in the large towns of India are now accustomed and to suit all pockets it is very essential that not merely Indian articles should be available at such stores but cheaper articles of non-British make should also be made available to suit all pockets of the Indian public. It will be a mistake to foster the boycott spirit among the richer class alone by trying to sell only Indian made goods.

NON-BRITISH ARTICLES.

As a matter of fact even this richer class will buy only such Indian goods as they like from the Swadeshi stores and will buy non-British articles from the general

(Continued on next. page.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Coolidge Breaks His Silence.

"Silent Cal", otherwise Mr. Calvin Coolidge, ex-President of the United States of America, has broken his silence. And India is the fortunate recipient of his attention and advice. This condescension on the part of a man great enough to have consistently ignored what are regarded as first class international crises is gratifying indeed. India feels duly—even unduly—honoured. But the enunciation of a great political principle contained in his wonderful discovery that "the British empire guarantees Indians order and stability, or the first requisites in working out their own destiny", arouses a regretful sense of deep sympathy for the Americans. It is a pity that—presumably owing to some unfortunate bungling of the time-schedule on the part of the agents of Providence—Mr. Coolidge was sent to America a few centuries too late. Otherwise the disaster following on Washington and the Federalists' ignorance "of the first requisites in working out their own destiny" would have been avoided and the United States of America saved from their present political and economic plight.

Appeals From Britain.

The potency of the Indian boycott of British textiles is being so severely felt in Lancashire that appeals are made by Manchester agents who depend upon the Indian market for lucrative business, asking Indians to trust Britain and assuring them that "Home Rule is the right and proper policy for India"—but, and this is a big but, they deplore the boycott, suggesting that "not by friction and fighting" but by "developing sincere good-will and mutual respect" between Britain and India can the Indian problem be settled. This is the burden of a letter, which we published on Tuesday, to a Bombay mill-owner from his Manchester Agents. Indians have always emphasized the need of developing "sincere good-will and mutual respect" but from the other side are shown distrust of Indians and a desire to look upon this country as a dumping ground for British goods. So long as Britain regards India as her milch-cow and a preserve for economic exploitation these appeals for good-will are, unfortunately, sure to be regarded with suspicion.

Mrs. Zutshi in Jail.

It is difficult to characterise as anything but irritatingly petty, the treatment that was accorded to Mrs. Zutshi, the Punjab leader, on her arrest. Elaborate arrangements were made to effect her arrest at a very inconvenient hour. Yet nobody, among the thoroughgoing authorities, concerned seems to have had the sense or decency to devote a little attention to arrangements regarding her reception and treatment. They could not accommodate her in the Kotwall. So they sent her on a couple of hours' drive in search of a suitable lock-up. Eventually she was brought to the female jail at three o'clock in the morning. There were neither woman warders nor instructions to treat her as a special class prisoner. We have already published the details as reported by the Free Press. Zeal is an admirable quality. But in officialdom it appears to have degenerated into utter pettiness.

Common National Language.

The observations of the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University on the need for a national medium of instruction have offended and pained the "Times of India". "It is a wearisome task exposing again and again the loose and fallacious thinking underlying all such talk of mother-tongues and vernaculars, of the common national language and the 'lingua franca'." But the "Times" has bravely set about the "wearisome task". It has made a modest but rather too obvious attempt to arouse communal feelings over the word "Urdu". But this only 'en passant'. It has mainly concerned itself with ridiculing the idea of any vernacular acting as the national language of India—with what ultimate object the paper does not say. In the whole column and a quarter of negative criticism the real positive conclusion does not find any place except by suggestion. But even at the risk of disappointing our contemporary we must assure it that self-governing India will have a common national language, whether it be called Urdu, Hindi or Hindustani. And, notwithstanding, our contemporary's faithful discharge of its "wearisome task", that language shall not be English.

"DIED OF INJURIES INFLICTED BY UNKNOWN POLICE OFFICER"

Jury's Verdict At Inquest Of Prabhat Pheri Volunteer.

"IF OFFICER IS TRACED HIS NAME MUST BE DISCLOSED BY THE POLICE," ADDS THE JURY.

"Death was due to the fracture of the skull and haemorrhage. We have reasons to believe from the evidence put before us, that the deceased died owing to the fatal injuries inflicted by an unknown police officer with a blunt weapon causing fracture of the skull, and consequent injuries to the brain, before the general lathi charge was made by the police on the morning of the 2nd instant. If at all the police has any intention to help this case the identity given by the witnesses may perhaps help them to trace the officer who was there on duty and he must be disclosed by the police." With these remarks the Coroner's jury returned a verdict on Thursday touching the death of Hagrgovind Lalji, a member of the Dhobi Talao Prabhat Pheri, who died in the K. E. M. Hospital on the 4th instant as a result of the injuries inflicted on him during the police lathi charge on the Tilak Procession Day, near the Municipal Office on the 2nd instant.

At the outset the Coroner asked Mr. Balubhai Desai to examine Dr. Nunan, but at the same time told Mr. Desai to put questions to Dr. Nunan through him (Coroner). Mr. Desai objected to this procedure as he said under the Evidence Act he had perfect right to cross-examine Dr. Nunan directly.

WHAT IS CROSS-EXAMINATION?

Coroner: What is your definition of cross-examination? What is your idea of cross-examination?

Mr. Desai: Cross-examination as defined in the Evidence Act. Dr. Nunan is a witness. He has given evidence and I have a right to cross-examine him.

Coroner: You are not an adverse party, and as such you cannot cross-examine him.

Mr. Desai: Dr. Nunan is examined to contradict a particular point I have led in evidence.

Coroner: I will not allow you to cross-examine Dr. Nunan as he is not an adverse party. I have called him as a Court witness to assist the Court.

Mr. Desai then quoted Section 540 of the C. P. C. and said Dr. Nunan might be a Court witness, but so far as his evidence was concerned he had made certain statements and on behalf of the father of the deceased he (Mr. Desai) was entitled to cross-examine him. Any party who appears in the Court had a right to cross-examine.

Coroner: Dr. Nunan is called to assist the Court. If you say he is adverse to the Court I repudiate the suggestion.

Mr. Desai again subumitted that the question of adversity did not arise, and he had a right to cross-examine Dr. Nunan. After some discussion the Coroner allowed the cross-examination of Dr. Nunan.

DR. NUNAN CROSS-EXAMINED

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai Dr. Nunan said he noticed the crowd as well as procession who squatted on the ground. They were non-violent and peaceful.

Q.: They were non-violent and peaceful for over fourteen hours?

Coroner: I have nothing to do before 6 a.m. on Saturday (the 2nd August).

Q.:—Did you see Sir Earnest Hotson that morning?

Coroner:—You do not answer this question. If you do not want I have nothing to do with high personages here. I am not here a trial court, but to decide if any person is guilty of murder. I want to finish the inquest as quickly as possible within the limits of the Coroner's Act.

Mr. Desai:—I want to know how the crowd was dispersed.

Coroner:—That is a matter for discussion elsewhere.

Mr. Desai:—You have asked Dr Nunan what order Mr. Healy, the Commissioner of Police gave.

Coroner:—I am quite content that order proceeded from the Commissioner of Police. My business is to see that the order was given under the Police Act. I do not want to travel beyond that Act.

Mr. Desai:—You have examined Dr. Nunan, and are we not entitled to ask him how the order was given?

Mr. Desai a little loudly to Dr. Nunan:—Did you see Sir Earnest Hotson?

DR. NUNAN GETS EXCITED.

Dr. Nunan (excitedly):—You do not speak to me in that tone (to the Coroner). Has this man (pointing to Mr. Desai) the right to speak to me in that tone? I am not used to hear in that tone.

The Coroner told the doctor not to get excited and reply to the question.

Mr. Desai:—Did you see Sir Earnest Hatson. A—Yes.

Q.:—Did you see the Commissioner of Police going to him?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the order was given after he saw Sir E. Hotson?

A.—Qumite so.

Q.—Mr. Healy addressed one of the leaders? A—He. addressed everybody in the neighbourhood.

Q.—Did he speak in the ordinary voice?

A.—He spoke as I am speaking to you now.

Q.—Did Mr. Healy say in what time they had to disperse?

A.—Quarter of an hour.

Q.—Did the leaders tell Mr. Healy that they were wrongfully restrained, and they had a right to proceed to Hornby Road?

"RIGHT TO GO TO HORNBY ROAD."

Coroner.—You may answer this question if you like.

Dr. Nunan.—They said they had a right to go to Hornby Road.

Q.—Every person who squatted, did not disperse because he thought that he had a right to go to Hornby Road?

A.—I can't say about others.

Q.—Did you go to the place as a citizen, Police Surgeon or a Red-Cross- official?

A.—I went there as District Superintendent of Red-Cross Ambulance.

Q.—Did you go in uniform?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you wear Red Cross Badge?

Q.—No, everybody knows me very well.

Q.—Was there any complaint that you were interfering with the work of other ambulances?

A.—Complaints are going on since months.

"A MEAN AND MALICIOUS LIE."

Q.—Is it true that you were instructing the police sergeants to strike the crowd on the abdomen and chest and not on the head?

A.—It is a mean and malicious lie.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with the sergeants and other police officers when they were making 'lathi' charge?

A.—Not a word.

Q.—With regard to the half a dozen youngsters you removed, did they go willingly or you removed them by force?

A.—Quite willing.

Q.—When the Commissioner of Police ordered to disperse the crowd they were nonlviolent and peaceful?

A.—The crowd was non-violent and peaceful all the time from 6 o'clock onward except that they were shouting: "Long Live Revolution."

Q.—The volunteer corps was assigned a particular place?

A.—There were ten ambulance cars.

Q.—Where was ambulance car located?

A.—With others.

Q.—Was your ambulance car kept at Bori Bunder?

A.—Not to my knowledge.

SAW LEADERS ARRESTED.

Q.—You saw Mr. Healy getting the leaders arrested?

A.—Yes.

Q.—They did not offer any resistance?

A.—No. They went laughing and congratulating one another. They were cheerful and most courteous.

Q.—Can you give me estimate of the people injured in the 'lathi' charge after the arrest of the leaders?

A.—About 50.

Q.—Out of these 50 the majority must have been injured on head?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—How many you took to your hospital?

A.—Not a single one.

Q.—You did not take share at it?

A.—No reply.

Q.: How many did you take from the uninjured?

A.: I took two persons.

Q.: You knew Dr. Sarma? A.: Yes.

Q.: Did he point out to you that persons falling on the ground were mercilessly assaulted by the police? A.: No.

Q.: Did he have any conversation with you as to the way in which police assaulted the people? A.: No.

Q.:This is the first occasion that you brought your ambulance cars? A.: Absolutely untrue.

Q.: Did you take it out before? A.: I took out on the 11th July personally.

Q.: Did you see police sergeants with sticks? Can you give an idea about the sticks? A.: Some of them had ordinary sticks, others had canes.

Q.: Did you see Eddie Polo stick with any sergeant? A: I do not know what Eddie Polo stick is. I have heard about it.

This concluded Mr. Desai's cross-examination and the Coroner examined Dr. Nunan.

CORONER'S IDEA OF NON-VIOLENCE AND PEACE.

Coroner: You say that the crowd was non-violent and peaceful. My idea of non-violent and peaceful is different from others.

Dr. Nunan: They were obstinate and defiant. It is a dishonest epithet to apply such a crowd as non-violent and peaceful. Their attitude and postures were defiant. The crowd maintained their right to block the road and thus interfere with the rights of others.

Coroner: Will you say what you have got to say?

Dr. Nunan: These sort of things are going on for months. The police have been insulted and jeered night and day. "Bastard" is used as common epithet against police to-day, and not only for police but to Europeans as such. Aspersions have been cast on my own legitimacy of birth, in the streets of Bombay by gentlemen wearing Gandhi caps. Police have been put to a great mental and physical strain. In my own country (in Limrick, Dublin or London) to call "Bastard" to police would not be considered as non-violent and peaceful. I take this opportunity to protest against the lies and false charge made practically daily against me personally in the Press.

"DON'T HEED GUTTER PAPER", OPINES CORONER.

Mr. Desai (to the Coroner): Sir, this would be more appropriate for a public platform than a public court.

Coroner (to Dr. Nunan): No self-respecting man will scandalise. You must not take notice of gutter papers.

Dr. Nunan continuing said that the Red Cross work was abused and misused in the town.

Coroner: Although this is not the place, as you want to satisfy yourself, I will allow you to make your statement.

Mr. Desai: Please allow him to vent his spleen. (Laughter.)

Dr Nunan: I have seen with my own eyes and this is not my opinion. I am still on oath. I have actually reprimanded a man wearing Red Cross badge for marshalling procession to defy the police at Bori Bunder. I have seen men suffering from trivial injuries forced on stretchers against their will, and I have myself removed these men and told them to go away.

"GAVE OPPORTUNITY TO DR. NUNAN."

This concluded Dr. Nunan's statement, and the Coroner again stated that he gave this opportunity to Dr. Nunan as he was asked certain questions which Dr. Nunan characterised as "malicious lie".

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, then asked Dr. Nunan's opinion in regard to the X-Ray photo taken by Dr. Jhinabhai Desai, X-Ray Specialist of the deceased, and he said the cause of death was fracture of the skull, but this could have been caused even by a dash against a wall.

Mr. Thanawalla then addressed the jury, and said there was no evidence as to who caused the injury to the deceased. There was also no evidence that any officer carried Eddie Pole stick though he admitted that the deceased might have died during the lathi charge.

MARTYR TO PATRIOTISM.

Mr. Balubhai Desai pointed out to the jury the various difficulties and obstacles put in the way of leading evidence and said the deceased had nothing to do with the procession or the obstruction of the road. He was a member of the Prabhat Phery and was going along the footpath on which every citizens had a right to walk. The fault of the deceased was that he refused to part with the national flag when demanded by a police sergeant and for that offence he was given a fatal blow from which he did not survive. All honour to him that he met with his death under immense patriotic feeling to save the national flag. It was the duty of the police to find out the murderer of this innocent man. But in a case like this the police would not entertain any complaint if made against the police.

Coroner.—I have been a lawyer and a magistrate and I know that the police have presecuted police officers when found guilty.

Mr. Desai.—These are different times.

Coroner—In this place educated and intelligent people should not.

Mr. Desai—say what facts are (Laughter).

Mr. Desai then said the order of the Commissioner was absolutely illegal, and the use of force with lathi charge against human beings who were non-violent and peaceful was not called for. He urged the jury to return a verdict of deliberate murder caused by somebody who was not before the Jury.

The Corner read out a lengthy charge to the jury in which he justified the police charge, exonerrated any police officer of being guilty for the fatal blow on the deceased as there was no evidence on the point and directing the jury to bring about a verdict that the death was caused by the blow received in the general lathi charge. He blamed the leaders for the death of the deceased as they were responsible for misguiding innocent people. The non-violent and peaceful people, he said, had no business to go to the procession but remain at home in a peaceful atmosphere.

The jury then retired and returned verdict as above.

OLLA PADRIDA

(Continued from previous page.)

that all the visible signs are of the stiffening of resistance and none of relaxation. If these writers in the Anglo-Indian Press will venture to make their threats more tangible and indicate the measures that will be taken to give effect to them the country will know how to answer them.

• • • •

Great sympathy has been expressed by our friends on the other side for the loss to Indian trade and traders by the national embargo on foreign goods. It remained for an Englishman, himself a merchant, to appreciate Indian patriotism at its real worth. He has recalled the historical incident of the dykes being opened in Holland to flood the country in order to keep out the invader. One is also reminded of the burning of Moscow when Napoleon appeared in that city. Those who set fire to their own city to purge the presence of the invader by fire were not incendiaries, nor was it an act of arson. Moscow was rebuilt, but the fortunes of Napoleon fell never to rise again.

• • • •

The Indian merchants of Bombay have turned the tables upon the Picketing Ordinance with a vengeance. The Chief Presidency Magistrate has had already to discharge a picketer because the victimised merchant emphatically declared that he had no grievance against the picketer. What is the Police Commissioner going to do about the representation of the 482 merchants who object to sergeants and policemen loitering in front of their shops, but have no objection to the picketers? If the policemen are not withdrawn the shops will be closed. Besides dispersing processions will the guardians of peace help in closing places of business also? A very simple process of elimination will now prove that the Ordinance has been issued in the interest of a few non-Indian shop-keepers only.

• • • •

Why denounce the Haig-Hotson-Healy triumvirate when we have our own Provash Chandra Mitter and staunch Executive Councillors and limpets of Ministers? Sir Provash Chandra Mitter holds the glorious record of having been a member of the Rowlatt Committee and as the Home Member of the Bengal Government he can give points to Sir Ernest Hotson. Why does Bengal head the list of contributions to the prisons? Why was the Congress Office in Calcutta raided three times in a day and has now been locked up and taken possession of by the police? Has the country failed to note the callous statements and replies of the Bengal Home Member in the Bengal Legislative Council? Every province has Indians in the Executive Council and all Ministers are Indians and it is well for us to remember that their responsibility is greater than that of their colleagues whose position is not at all difficult to understand.

• • • •

Of course out of office these Indians have not a straw's weight in the country and will not be found in any public gathering. These make up the large but invisible majority that is supposed to give the bureaucracy so much comfort. We can face facts more easily and resolutely than the bureaucracy can and we recognise the existence of a steadily dwindling class which is standing aside, or seeking the crumbs that have been spurned by the Nationalists of India. This was to be expected and creates no surprise. The old hypnosis and the old fear still hold and there must be some who cannot shake them off. But the onward sweep of the river is not stayed by snags, and the mighty flow of national life never rests till it is united with the open sea of human freedom.

Import Of Rupees Into Persia: Ban Withdrawn.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Teheran—Two Bills will be presented to-day at the extraordinary session of the Medjliss for urgent ratification. The first authorises the National Bank of Persia to make an urgent loan to Treasury, not exceeding three million tomans, for purpose of current State expenditure. The second withdraws prohibition on import of rupees into Persia.—Reuter.

Malaviyaji With Surat Vanar Sena.

SURAT, Aug. 21.

A special meeting of the Vanar Sena was convened at Bardoli when Pandit Maaviya and Mr. V. J. Patel addressed them. Panditji advised the children and the boys to be patriotic and useful in the service of the Motherland. "I long" said Panditji, "to be as light hearted, as cheerful and as playful as the members of the Vanar Sena. Every one in the country should order his conduct by the hymn "I vow to thee my country. . . ."

—Free Press.

CENTRAL BOYCOTT STORES

(Continued from previous page.)

stores which have hitherto stocked even the British articles along with other non-British ones. To confine the activity to Indian articles alone will be tantamount to restricting their sales and thereby increasing their overhead charges on a smaller turnover. This is both unbusiness-like and uncompetitive though a few such stores may continue to work under the honorary supervision of a few zealous individuals for some time. To put the thing on a constructive basis it is very essential as stated above to place the whole organisation on a regular business line. The Board of such a Central Stores may do honorary work and supervise an honest and competent Manager by frequent visits during the week. No loop-hole will then be possible for the exercise of any dishonest practices in carrying on the business. No doubt it will be very essential to choose an honest and competent man as General Manager and even then he must be subject to the constant supervision of the honorary Board of Directors.

SENTIMENTAL REGARD.

It is quite true that the intelligent section of the Indian public has a very great sentimental regard for Swadeshi goods. But in practice their sentiment is naturally subject to the limitations of their purse. The whole object of the Swadeshi and Boycott campaign is to foster a spirit against the use of British articles by any individual consumer and even the industrialist will later fall into line so as to give preference to non-British good so far as it may be possible for them to work their factories on non-British machinery and stores and preferably even on things made in India.

A WARNING.

A word may be here added regarding the policy of the cotton textile industry. A few Indian mills have tried to run their own retail shops in the different localities of large towns. But strictly speaking this should not be their function. The only utility that such shops can achieve is the advertising of the standardised goods of an industrial concern and the shops successfully as has been expenses but indirectly will lead to larger profits by the popularisation of its wares. Mills who have not standardised goods with definite trade marks can never run such shops successfully as has been found to be actually the case, in the case of those that have attempted to do so without standardisation. Many retail shop-keepers will be quite willing to do business and replace their stock of British goods by buying Indian cloth from the Mills. But the unfortunate situation is that the mills have not standardised the article and are selling their goods under various marks to small wholesale merchants who supply to up-country retail shop-keepers at a profit or loss without any scientific consideration of the cost of such retailing.

VALUE OF STANDARDISING.

This method involves the small wholesale traders of the cloth market some times in heavy profits and sometimes in correspondingly heavy losses and the business in the cloth market has thus become merely speculative without any scientific organisation. A Central Stores of the type outlined above will easily be able to secure agencies from certain mills or at any rate place their own mark on the stardardized product of any company that chooses to supply to them. What is very necessary is that the consuming public should have every facility to know what they are buying and this will be readily recognisable if the standardised goods are protected by proper trade marks, trade numbers and descriptions. The Indian mills have not yet evolved any scientific scheme for the use and registration of such marks and the Swadeshi Sabha of Ahmedabad or the Mill-owners' Association of that city as well as of Bombay might very well devise such a scheme of registration and publicity. Of course, fixed retail prices advertised by the mills of such standardised goods in a central organ published by the said Sabha or the Associations will create greater confidence in the public against any profiteering. No doubt, it will be to the interest of the Indian Textile Industry to keep their prices lower even against goods coming from non-British countries. They should, therefore, reduce all their overhead charges including agency commissions of the managing agents themselves. Rationalisation of the industry on honest lines will alone enable the Indian industrialist to prosper with due regard to the service of the consumers.

150 POLITICALS ON HUNGER-STRIKE?

BALASORE (Orissa), Aug. 21.

About 150 political prisoners and undertrials are reported to have gone on hunger-strike as a protest against mal-treatment.—Free Press.

SENATE RETAINS PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

"There Are No Malpractices At All."

SIR NESS WADIA'S MUNIFICENT DONATION TO UNIVERSITY.

At the adjourned meeting of the University Senate held on Thursday evening, the debate was resumed on Dr. Parker's proposition for the abolition of the system of proportional representation recently introduced in the election of the Senate by the provisions of the new University Act.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATION.

Principal S. C. Shahani moved an amendment that the Syndicate's report approving of Dr. Parker's proposition be adopted subject to reservation of seats for the province of Sind.

Speaking on his amendment, Mr Shahani said that Provinces like Sind formed natural groups, for which proportional representation was most suitable. The scope of his amendment would also include other provinces.

Prof. K. R. Kanitkar pointed out that there were two more motions on the agenda regarding the same subject. He, therefore thought it desirable that they should go into a Committee to consider all these together.

BACK TO SYNDICATE.

Mr. K. Natarajan moved that the matter be referred back to the Syndicate for reconsideration.

The suggestion was opposed by Dr. K. G. Naik who said that it would shut off the matter for another four or five months. During the one year the system was in operation, it had introduced a spirit of dishonesty.

On being put to the vote, Mr. Natarajan's motion was lost.

Mr. Kanitkar next moved that the House should go into a Committee to consider the subject under discussion.

As the motion failed to get the support of two-thirds of the members present it fell to the ground.

NOT MAL-PRACTICES.

Father J. Duhr, Principal of St. Xaviers' College, said that proportional representation was quite a new system to them and they were not familiar with the practical side of it. That was the reason why this whole difficulty had arisen. Some of the things which Dr. Parker had called mal-practices were not mal-practices at all. The actual academic work of the University was done by the Board of Studies, and not by the Senate. The courses of studies were prescribed by the Board of Studies, and, therefore, in the elections the principals and professors of colleges were very anxious to have their own colleges properly represented.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said he supported Dr. Parker's resolution without in any way seeking to condemn the principle of proportional representation. Proportional representation was best suited for election to legislatures and civic bodies in order to protect the interests of minorities or groups. But a University stood on quite a different footing. In it there was only one party—the Party of Learning. Members of a University had to be exemplars to members of other public bodies by showing, by practice as well as precept, that there was at least one public institution in their public life where no safeguards were necessary for protecting the interests of the smallest community or groups for the simple reason that members of Senate were capable of considering every question on its merits without being influenced by communal, sectional or provincial considerations.

AS YOU WERE!

Principal Mahajani opposed Dr. Parker's resolution.

Principal T. K. Shahani deprecated a parochial outlook in elections. He suggested that instead of the cumulative voting (all votes for one candidate) required under proportional representation, the voter must be free to distribute his votes as he liked among different candidates from all parts of the Presidency.

Prof. Shahani's amendment on being put to the vote was lost. Dr. Parker's proposition also was lost by 34 against 56.

MORE HONORARIUM.

The next item considered by the meeting was the motion by Professor C. N. Vakil, as recommended by the Syndicate, to add a clause to the University regulations allowing the Registrar such honorariam for conducting the examinations as the Syndicate may from time to time ask him.

Principal T. K. Shahani opposed the proposition. He did not understand why the Registrar should receive extra remuneration, especially as he had practically nothing else to do at the time when the examinations are conducted.

Dr. Naik and some other members objected to the indefinite nature of the proposition as no particular amount was specified.

REFERRED BACK.

Mr. D. R. Gadgil moved that the matter be referred back to the Syndicate for reconsideration.

Mr. V. B. Naik said what they wanted was that the amount should be definitely stated, so that the financial liability could be definitely ascertained.

After some discussion, Mr. Gadgil's motion was carried.

SIR NESS WADIA'S OFFER.

On the motion of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, the Senate accepted with thanks the offer of 3-1/2 per cent Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 30,000 made by Sir Ness Wadia, for the foundation of a Gold Medal and Research Scholarship in the name of Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, for encouraging the study of, and research in, Midwifery.

After disposing of some more items, the Senate adjourned to this evening.

NO NATIONAL FLAG ON MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

(Continued from page 1.)

ing poetry. "Brethes there any Indian, whose soul is so dead, and never to himself hath said, this is my own, my National Flag," said Mr. Hirji Behedin. He said there was no question about hoisting the National Flag, but the proper time had not arrived.

POSTPONEMENT.

If the Corporators waited for a short while whatever opposition the proposal had now, would disappear. It was likely that those gentlemen who opposed it now might be persuaded to support the resolution after a few months. The peace negotiations now in progress were likely to fructify and a better atmosphere might be created for the passage, smooth passage of the resolution. He would therefore urge his friend Mr. Chapsey to withdraw his proposition for the present. He moved the following amendment:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that it will be more opportune to consider this question towards the end of the year 1930."

Rao Bahadur Asavle seconded the amendment.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Dr. Vora rose to a point of order and asked the Chairman whether it was not an adjournment motion.

The President: It almost amounts to an adjournment.

The amendment was put to vote and carried 45 voting for the amendment and 25 against it. A poll was demanded which resulted in the adjournment being carried by 42 votes against 29.

When the decision was announced loud cries of "Shame" emanated from the visitors' gallery. Demonstrations outside the Corporation Hall lasted for more than half an hour.

FOR THE FLAG.

The division list on the question of hoisting the National Flag on the Corporation Building was as follows:—

Those who stood by the National Flag:—1. Shivdas Chapsey Thakkar, 2. A. G. Merchant; 3. Avantikabai Gokhale, 4. B. T. Desai, 5. B. G. Parelkar. 6 B. P. Wadia, 7. Dwarkadas Kalliandas, 8. G. K. Borade, 9 Gordhandas G Morarji, 10 J. V. Vora, 11 Khimji Nathoobhai, 12 M N Talpade, 13 M M Killedar, 14 Mahomed Umar A Rasul, 15 Mohanlal M Desai, 16 M G Kapadia, 17 M B Velkar, 18 Muraj Kanjondas, 19 Narayanlal Bansilal, 20, P G Sahasrabudhe, 21 Poonsey H. Meisheri, 22 Poonjabhai Thakkersey, 23 R A Gole, 24 Ramchandra M Bhat, 25 S G Keni, 26 S. [illegible] Silam, 27 V S. Velinker, 28 V. G. Setalvad and 29 Vithaldas Govindji.

AGAINST INDIA'S FLAG.

1 A R Dimtimkar, 2 C W E Arbuthnot, 3 A P Sabavala, 4 Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, 5 J A Collace, 6 Sir Cowasji Jehangir, 7 D G Dalvi, 8 D S Tyabji, 9 J A. D'Souza, 10 E R Hirjibehedin, 11 Alwyn Erza, 12 G I Griffiths, 13 G D Billimoria, 14 H F M Maniar, 15 H S M H Kadarbux, 16 Haroon T. Noorani, 17 Daniel Healy, 18 Hooseinalli M Rahimtoola, 19 H M Chowna, 20 H P Mody, 21 J B Boman Behram, 22 Kanji Dwarkadas, 23 Karmally Ibrahim, 24 K E Dadachanji, 25 M A Karanjawala, 26 M N Balsara, 27 Mahomed Ibrahim Sarang, 28 Khan Bahadur Mahomed Curtay, 29 Mahomed Ali Allabux, 20. M C Javle, 31 [illegible] Moses, 32 W H Neilson, 33 F [illegible] Petch, 34 P G Solanki, 35 R [illegible] Asavle, 36 S K Barodawalla, 37 S S Batliwalla, 38 Sorab P Mehta, 39 V G Rao, 40 V N Chandavarkar, 41 D J C Wallace and 42 P J Murzban.

The following persons remained neutral: L R. Tairsee, G V Deshmukh, Sir Vasantrao Dhabolkar and Vithaldas Kanji.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Rangoon Maru, Inada, Kobe.
City of Batavia, Voncolas, New York.
Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.
Budarpur, Wright, Rangoon.
Lichtenfels, Oltman, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 22.
Varela, Ramsay, Busren.

LOADING.
Aug 21.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Lichtenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Sumatra for Genoa.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranpura:—The P and O S N Coy's English Mail steamer Ranpura, is expected to arrive here to-day from London, with the outward mails of the 7th instant a general cargo and 143 passengers.

S S Rangoon Maru:—The N Y K steamer Rangoon Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S City of Batavia:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Batavia, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaveera, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S and D Coy's steamer Badarpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosne oil.

S S Lichtenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Lichtenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varela will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
THURSDAY, 21st August, 1930.
1 City of Batavia, 3,572, Colombo, 24-8, F F Campbell and Co.
2 Macedonia London 23-8 M M and Co.
5 Aquilela, 4,086, Genoa, 25|8, L T and Co.
10 Karagola, Durban, 27-8, M M and Co.
16 Ellora, 2,567, Africa, NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Sikh Rangoon, 20-8, T Morrison & Co.
2 Garada, 3,218, NF, NF, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1,932, Busrah, 22-8, M M and Co.
5 Alavi Jeddah, 27-8, T Morrison, and Co.
7 Ahmedi, 1,331, Calicut, 22-8, E Hassum and Co.
8 Rangoon Maru, 3,638, Kobe, 30-8 N Y Kaisha.
9 Mirzapore, 4,135, Japan, 28-8, M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
14 Jamnagar, 279 Jamnagar, 23-8, L Naranji and Co.
A Gogra, Calcutta, NF M M & Co.
L|M Dalgoma, 3,571 22-8, M M and Co.
G Oostcapele, 348, M'Coast, 24-8, Merchant S N Co.
D|E Jalaveera, 3,089, Rangoon 24-8, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.

Ranpura 22-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Malwa, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. E.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Formosa 30-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG
Lichtenfels 25-8 L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA
Aquilela 17-8-30, M Italiana.
Sumatra 22-8-30 M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Cracovia 25-8-30 L Triestino.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk 14-8 30 E D Sassoon and Co
Ridderkerk 14-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Yselkerk 5-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM HULL.
Hassano 17-8-30 J F Co
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Batavia 14-8-30, F F Campbell and Co.
Trestbank 28-8-30 Campbell & Co.
City of Chester 14-9-30 Campbell and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE
PRINCE'S AND VICTORIA DOCK.
Boats of ss Castalia
(American Cotton) 11-8-30.
Kalavati 11-8-30.
Capodimonte 12-8-30.
S S Mirzapore of 17-8, general landing date 19-8.
S S Oosteappelle of 13-8 general landing date 19-8.
S S Irrawadi 13-8 general landing date 19-8.
S S Janaki, 19-8, general landing date 19-8.
Alavi of 19-8 general landing date 20-8.
Kalavati 20-8 general landing date 20-8.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Rangoon Maru, 17-8-30 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore, 16-8 P & O S N Co.
Tamba Maru 29-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Penag Maru 17-9-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 24-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 8-9-30, O S Kaisha.
Rajputana, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore, 11-9-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mooltan, 12-9-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN
Khandalla, 30-8-30, M M and Co.
Karapraa, 13-19-30, M M and Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS
FOR LONDON.
Macedonia 23-8-30 P and O S N Co.
Ranpura, 6-9-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.
Aquileia, 25-8-30, M Italiana.
Sumatra, NF, M Italiana.
FOR HAMBURG.
Sunland, NF, G T and Co.
Lichtenfels, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Batavia 24-8-30, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 27-8-30, M M and Co.
Ellora, M M and Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Barjora, NF, M M and Co.
FOR KOBE
Rangoon Maru, 30-8-30, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, NF, P and O S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Dalgoma, 23-8-30, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON
Jalaveera, 24-8-30, S S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, NF, T M Co.
STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Macedonia, 5,667, Morttor, P and O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Braunfels 4,850 Volgt L Edward.
FOR GENOA.
Aquilein, 4,085, Zoppo, M Italiana
FOR NEW YORK.
Unicol, 3,703, Milde, L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Borneo Maru, 4,261, Use, O S Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 3,637 Itani, N F Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 4,134, Oxford, P and O S N Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varela 1,932 Ramsay M M & Co.
Vasna 2043 Fitzherbert M M Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Barjora, 1,908, Toreson, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Sikh 5,288 MacLean T M Co.
Jalaveer, 3,084, Beatson, S S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 3,147, Oliver, M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, 2,157, Keir, T M Co.
Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Nirpura, 3,647, Eadie, M M and Co.
Alavi, 2,157, Keir, T M Co.

EXPORTS.
Aug 21.

S S Macedonia for London:—1 bale animal skin, I Faizally; 1 bale animal skin, Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Marseilles:—157 cwts dill seed, T S Thadani and Sons.

For Port Said:—10 bales cotton yarn, A El Ejil.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—2 bales woollen rugs, Grindlay and Co.

For Smyrna:—110 bales cotton yarn, D Sassoon and Co.

S S Sunland for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd, 110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co; 343 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hamburg:—165 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.

S S Rangoon Maru for Hongkong.—150 bales cotton yarn, D Sassoon and Co; 110 cwts shark fins and 26 cwts fish maws, H Ahmed and Sons.

For Kobe:—39 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros; 800 bales cotton raw, N Futehally.

For Osaka:—75 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw. Amersey and Sons.

For Shanghai:—250 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi::—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Aug 21.

S S Tennesse, Agents G Trading Co, from Oslo:—100 drums Chemicals, 30 cases fish, 267 cases boards, 100 brls whale oil, 2,777 bales paper, 125 kgs nails.

From Gottenburg:—51 kgs wood tov, 31 kgs nails, 197 cases ceilings, 232 cases paper, 3,320 cases boards, 22 cases hinges, 21 brls woodpulp, residue.

From Hamburg:—155 cases paper, 20 casks chrome alum, 20 casks chemicals, 295 cases wire nails, 49 cases bolts and nuts, 25 cases wire netting, 40 cases fish, 147 bdles zinc squares, 230 bdles aspen logs, 107 bdles iron bars, 40 bales cotton wool.

From Antwerp:—252 bdles tubes, 1,125 bdles plates, 50 bdles steel cutting, 200 bdles wheels, 739 bdles joists, 50 bdles nails, 100 bdles copper sheets, 463 bdles pipes, 41 cases paper, 45 cases preserves, 15 cases glue, 40 casks chemicals, 100 bags chalk, 40 kgs colour, 27 coils wire.

From Lisbon:—55 case wine, 97 cases corks.

MYSORE GOVT. LOANS, 1930.

The Mysore Government have issued a notification inviting subscriptions for issues of five per cent loan, 1955, and five-and-a-half per cent Bonds 1938, from which the following extracts are given:—

The Government of Mysore invite subscriptions for an issue of (a) Five per cent Loan, 1955 and (b) Five and half per cent Bonds, 1938. Both issues will be open for subscription from 15th August 1930 to 31st October 1930, provided that the Government reserve the option to close either or both issues without notice, as soon as the total face value of the Loan and Bonds subscribed for in cash and by conversion amounts to about Rupees Three Crores. Both issues will be free of Income-tax throughout their currency, but the interest will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax will be levied on other income. Interest on both Loans paid in British India will be free of British Indian Income-tax also. A Sinking Fund will be formed for the repayment of the Loans.

Subscriptions to both issues may be in cash or cheque, or in the form of Mysore Government Seven per cent Bonds, 1931. Mysore Government Five year Five per cent Fixed Deposits Mysore Government Five and a half per cent Conversion Bonds, 1929-44, Government of India Treasury Bills, Government of India Six per cent Bonds, Mysore District Board Five per cent Debentures of the Akki-Hebbal Bridge Loan and Fixed Deposit Receipts of the Mysore Bank will also be accepted as subscription, subject to the conditions mentioned below under Supplementary Provisions.

Subscriptions will be received at the Comptroller's Office, Bangalore, all Treasuries in the State, the Head Office and Branches of the Bank of Mysore, and the Imperial Bank of India, Bangalore and the Banks mentioned in para 18 below. Interest on both the issues will be paid at any Treasury of the State or at any District Treasury in British India, or at the Imperial Bank, Madras, or at the Bank of Mysore at its Head Office and Branches.

FIVE PER CENT LOAN, 1955.

This will be issued at Rs. 95 per cent and repayable at par on 1st November 1955. It will be repaid at par on the 1st November. The issue price will be Rs. 95 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for. It will bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum from 1st November 1930. Interest will be payable half-yearly on 1st May and 1st November. Advanced interest from date of application to 31st October 1930 inclusive will be paid at the time of issue of securities at the rate of five per cent per annum on the nominal value of the loan subscribed for.

FIVE AND HALF PER CENT BONDS.

This will be issued at par and repayable at par on 1st November 1938. They will be repaid at par on the 1st November, 1938. The issue price will be Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 of the bonds applied for. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of five and half per cent per anuum from 1st November 1930. Interest will be payable half-yearly on 1st May and 1st November. Advance interest from the date of application to 31st October 1930 inclusive will be paid at the time of issue of securities at the rate of five and half per cent per annum on the nominal value of the bonds subscribed for.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Aug. 21.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	10	6
Mint Gold 1st Sett.	21	8	6
Mint Gold, 2nd Sett.	21	7	3
Silver, Ready	40	0	0
Silver, 1st Sett.	47	14	0
Silver, 2nd Sett.	45	12	0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Shorts Covering And Favourable Spot Demand.

DROUGHT INTENSIFIED IN WEST.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The New York cotton futures market ruled steady yesterday, favourable weather being counterbalanced by favourable spot markets and covering by shorts. The weekly weather report issued yesterday states that temperatures have been moderate in the Eastern Belt and have continued abnormally high in the West. Local showers of rain have been general East of the Mississippi river. In the Western Belt the drought has been mostly intensified by the continued high temperatures and lack of rain.

Prices opened at a rise of 4 points and a further rise of 20 points was added on continued "Wall Street" short covering. During the last half an hour prices reacted on less buying and some hedge selling. The market closed at a net rise of 9 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 11.35c.

GINNING REPORT.

The second Census Bureau Ginners' Report showing quantity ginned to the 15th instant will be published on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. (English Time).

While the weekly report shows severe drought condition in the Western half of the Cotton Belt, the other half is doing fairly well. It is now August when excessive heat is generally experienced over the Cotton Belt, one thing draws attention that owing to dry weather the crop movement in the Western Belt must be increasing, necessarily resulting in increased hedge selling.

Wall Street operators have formed a "Bear Clique" seeing poor trade conditions and prospects of a fairly large supply of crop based on the Acreage report. There is no speculative support and in view of increasing movement it seems difficult who will take care of hedge selling. The present steadiness is a natural result owing to extensive short interest, but we doubt whether the upward movement will be carried much further as it is likekly to meet with heavy Southern selling. The recent covering is again weakening the situation and it seems unwise to follow the advance.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 14 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 14 points at 10.84 cents.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 1 point and remained steady throughout the day and closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.49d. per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Egyptian ring was quiet and declined 4 points.

BEARISH OUTLOOK.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Mr. Garside which shows that bearish factors are developing:—

"There have been favourable rain at various points all over the Cotton Belt. Temperatures have been somewhat about normal. Plants are shedding normally in Central and Western Belts. The crop is rather in good condition in the Eastern Belt. Ginnings are running more than expected. In our opinion ginnings will be 420,000 bales."

LATEST WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT.

Memphis, Aug. 20.
8 p.m.

Light rain Alabama. Shrew Port and Fort Smith Dists. Entire Belt partly cloudy.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 11.40+.17
N. Y. October Lowest 11.24+.01
N. Y. December Highest 11.60 (1-39 p.m.)
N. Y. December Lowest 11.40 (Opening.)

Hemelryk:—"Good rains Oklahoma, but Wall Street covering."

New York:—"Weekly weather report slightly bullish. Short covering Better feeling."

New York:—"Short covering on bullish weather report. Believe definite improvement must come from consuming side. Domestic cloth sales below curtailed production. Mills still convey large stocks in excess of filled orders. Advise selling on further advance."

Reuter:—"Market was steady favourable weather being counterbalanced by favourable spot markets and covering by shorts."

LONDON EXCHANGES

TT London on Berlin	20.39
TT London on Amsterdam	12.09
TT London on Brussels	34.85
TT London on Madrid	45.03
TT London on Milan	92.93
TT London on Berne	25.04
TT London on Paris	123.82
TT London on Prague	164.12

COTTON MARKET CLOSED.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The Bombay Cotton Market remained closed to-day as a protest against the lathi charge at Ahmedabad.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 20.

October	11.34	plus .11
December	11.45	plus .09
January	11.52	plus .12
Middling Spot	11.35	plus .10

NEW YORK NEW CONTRACTS.
New York, Aug. 20.

October	11.03	plus .11
December	11.24	plus .11
January	11.35	plus .10
March	11.50	plus .11
May	11.36	plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 20.

October	11.08	plus .14
January	11.38	plus .17
Middling Spot	10.84	plus .14

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 20,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 20.

	Opening.	Closing.
August		6.15 plus .03
September		6.02 plus .03
October	6.01	6.03 plus .02
November		6.02 plus .01
December		6.09 plus .02
January	6.12	6.12 plus .02
February		6.15 plus .02
March	6.20	6.21 plus .02
April		6.24 plus .02
May	6.29	6.29 plus .01
June		6.31 plus .01
July		6.35 plus .01
August		6.38 plus .01
January 1932		6.51 plus .01
Spot Middling		6.49 —

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 200 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.35	plus .05
Scinde, Fine	3.40	plus .05
Scinde, Superfine	3.70	plus .05
Bengal, Good	3.10	plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	3.35	plus .05
Bengal Fine	3.60	plus .05
Comra, Good	3.35	plus .10
Comra, Fully Good	3.65	plus .10
Comra, Fully Good	3.65	plus .10
Broach, Fully Good	4.05	plus .05
Broach, Fine	4.30	plus .05
Broach, Superfine	4.55	plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 20.

November	9.73	—.02
December	9.81	—.04
January	9.86	—.05
March	10.04	—.03
May	10.25	—.03
July	10.41	—.03

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 20.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £16-1/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Registered) £100-1/2.
National Bank of India £40.
Funding Loan £91-1/2.
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent, £79-1/2.
Indian Loan 3-1/2 per cent £100-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £48-1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £54.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £63.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £85-1/4.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent £55-3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £103-7/8.
Victory Bond 4 per cent £95-7/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Aug. 20.

Demand Bills 486.93

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 20.

Silver:—Little China selling. Market is quiet.
Spot 16-11/16
Forward 16-11/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 20.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-5-0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.
London, Aug. 20.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-7/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-19/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3/3/4 per cent.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 20.

Rozario, Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb., Cargoes:—
Sellers Aug.-Sept. 35/3.
Barletta Russo, per 62-1/2 lb., Cargoes:—
Sellers Aug.-Sept. 34/9.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels.
Sellers About 36/6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels:—
Sellers Sept. 35/6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 64/2
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/4.
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/14
4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83|12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94|14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/4
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94|6.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99|14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 100|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933/36 Rs. 100/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/13
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/4

FORWARD RATES.
1st September Settlement.
3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-15-0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-7-0.
Tone of Market:—Steadier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, Aug. 21.

3 Mos. Discounts 2 7|32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 19|32 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 1 1|2 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Aug. 20.

Cottonseed Bombay, Ton:—
Nominal August £6-5-0.
Castorseed Bombay, Ton:—
Sellers Aug.-Sept. £14.17-6.
Rapeseed Toria, Ton:—
Sellers Aug.-Sept. £13-15-0.

LINSEED.
London, Aug. 20.

Linseed Calcutta, Ton:—
Sellers Aug.-Sept. £17-15-0.
Linseed Calcutta, Ton:—
Sellers Sept.-Oct. £17-15-0.
Linseed Laplata, C.I.F. Ton:—
Sellers Aug.-Sept. £15.12-6.
Linseed Bombay:—
Sellers Aug.-Sept. £18-2-6.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Aug. 20.

Linseed Oil Naked London, Cwt.:
Sellers Sept.-Dec. 31/1-1/2.
Linseed Oil Naked London, Cwt.:
Sellers Jany.-Apl. 29/1-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Aug. 20.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Lb. Spot Sellers 4-13/16.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON

MARKET.
London, Aug. 20.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
Aug.-Sept. per cwt. Sellers 8/5-1/4.
Oct.-Dec. per cwt., Sellers 8/3.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Aug.-Sept. per cwt., Sellers 8/5-1/2.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Aug.-Sept. per cwt., Sellers 8/5-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Aug. 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7.1/4.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Oct. close at s. 7/2 3/8d. up 1/8d.
Dec. close at s. 7/3d. up 1/4d.
Mar. close at s. 7/3 7/8d. up 1/4d.
Wheat Chicago Market.
Sept. per bushel dol. 89 up 1-1/2
Dec. per bushel dol. 93-3/4 up 1-7/8.
Mar. per bushel dol 98 up 1-1/2.
Argentine Linseed Quotations.
Oct. 17.68 up 13.
No. 17.45 up 20.
Linseed Cables.
Buenos Ayres cable market very quiet. Export demand slow. Crop prospects favourable."

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 21.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 441 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.
Bombay, Aug. 21.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 43/2; Lowest Rs. 42-12 Closing Rs. 42/15.

NATIONAL FLAG TO BE HOISTED?

On Bombay Cotton Exchange.

REQUISITION SIGNED BY 100 MEMBERS.

One of the finest business house in Bombay, the Bombay Cotton Exchange at Sewree is very soon to fly the tri-coloured national flag. The building is occupied by the East India Cotton Association Ltd. which controls on a large scale the cotton trade in the Bombay Presidency. This control is vested in the Association by a legislative Act of the Goevrnment of Bombay of 1922.

A move to fly the national flag over this premier business house has been recently made by a member of the East India Cotton Association. A requisition for an extraordinary meeting to consider the question of permanently flying the national flag over the Cotton Exchange Building has been prepared. The requisition has already been signed by over 100 members and has found ample support.

As soon as a sufficiently large number of signatures are collected the requisition will be sent to the Board of Directors of the Association of which Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas is the Chairman.

Imperial Bank Rate Unchanged

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.—A. P.

STOCKS & SHARES.

Bombay, August 21.

To-day following business was done on the Stock Exchange:—

Solapur 1455
Mudrabhon 69/8
C. P. Rails 89
India Bank 83/8
Imperial Bank New 316/4
Central Bank 15/8
Andhra Ord. 628/12
Tata Power Ord. 470
Katni Second Pref. 103
Punjab Cement Ord 9/4
New India Ince. 18/2
Scindia 8/1
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 57/8
Port Canning 580
Telephone Deb. 51/8
Burma New 236/4
B. B. Petrol 3/1

Monsoon Active In Several Provinces.

POONA, Aug. 21.

Monsoon has been active in Lower Burma from Assam to Bihar Orissa, Gunjam Coast and the Punjab and Kumaon Hills. Elsewhere it continues weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa and the Punjab Hills; local in Bihar Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces. Konkan and Madras Coast: while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Kashmir, Gujarat, North West Frontier Province, Malabar and North Madras Coast.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about three-thousand and one hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 2 hours 33 minutes, Indian Standard Time, to-day.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 21-8-30:—Colaba Point 0.02"; Fort 0.04; J J Hospital 0.12"

Total since 1st June to date:—Colaba Point 43.02; Fort 48.86; J J Hospital 46.55.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928: Colaba Point 61.80; Fort 78.33; J J Hospital 60.70.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929; Colaba Point 45.30; Fort 62.15; J J Hospital 50.17.

AMBALA, August 20.

A proclamation has been made in the Cantonment under section 144 I. P. C. prohibiting the taking out of any procession by the Congress or the gathering of more than four persons. This order will remain in force for two months.—Free Press.

MADURA, August 20.

Mr. Meenakshisundaram Iyer, a Congress worker was arrested under section 107 I. P. C.

Two workers also were arrested yesterday in the Volunteers Camp.—Free Press.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The number of unemployed in Great Britain is now 2,050,000.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Lord Birkenhead's condition has slightly improved.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug 20.

Paris.—Begum Aga Khan who has been staying at Deauville with her husband had slight attack of pneumonia but she is now much

Lahore.—Bishambardas Kapur, Secretary, ward number four, Congress Committee who was arrested under Section 103 Criminal Procedure Code was produced to-day before Mr. Harvansla'l, First Class Magistrate. Saidali, Assistant Sub-Inspector C. I. D. deposed the accused had been delivering seditious speeches at meetings. The accused did not participate in the proceedings. The case was adjourned.—A. P.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK)

Date	Steamers.	Tons
Aug		
3rd	Macedonia	11,120
10th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
18th	Mooltan x	20,847
25th	Ranchi	16,640
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct		
9th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
25th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,888
8th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
6th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
January		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,089
March.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
April.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
*Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xxExtra steamer carrying 1st saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
(b) To Marseilles only.
(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force stween Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	U	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
26th Nov.	DUMANA	8,437
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422
1931.		
24th Mar.	DUMANA	8,437
15th Apl.	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£58	£56
Return	£112	£108	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Aug.		
28	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Aug.		
22nd	Varela	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.
27th	Barjora	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th	Karagola	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.|Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per Rs. 22-1/2 W. Life 1000 p. a. End Rs. 1[illegible]
Strongest Reserves
(1) Life
(2) Total

NO OTHER COMPANY IN INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For A[illegible] and other particulars please apply.

EARN Rs. 300 PER MONTH

Learn practically or by post best and cheapest soaps (Rs. 4 per maund) from two graduates and earn Rs. 300 a month. Ten times money refunded if failure. Particulars with testimonials of successful candidates, sellers and of buyers free. SOAP TRAINING HOUSE, Saidpur, E. B. Rly. (Bengal).

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
uwa Maru	11000	...	@26 Aug.
*Rangoon Maru ..	6059	21 Aug.	30 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	...	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	...	@23 Sept.
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	...	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	...	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	16 Oct.	82 Oct.
Haruma Maru ..	10500	....	4 Nov

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept.	5 Oct.
Cainchibu Maru ..	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

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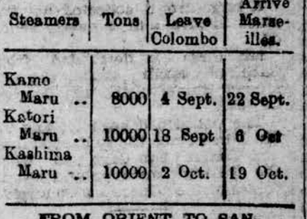
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279 and 23735
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING



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Enjoy your youthful days, for life is fast slipping-away.

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So said the amourous poet of Persia, and so doth say the damsel denizen of the Nether world to an adventurer who frees her from the clutches of a scoundrel.

Running from TO-MORROW 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

BUT—The Almighty 'BUT' intervenes and the bloody dreams of vengeance cast on ominous shadow on cupid's path. Here is depicted a lovely Love-Story and an astounding adventure-fiction that transcends all romances of the world.

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THE MYSTERY OF THE TUSKER HEAD
IN
THE DARE DEVIL
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Depicting the Life of SHREE KRISHNA.

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LAMINGTON ROAD.
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MISS AKUBAI
A talented Singer of considerable fame. She has been specially invited to Bombay by "His Master's Voice" Co. for recording.
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GRAND OPENING! Sat. 23rd at 3-30 P.M.

or
Complete Independence with Chapnekar and Jackie Coogan Ram Apte
6 SHOWS!—(1) Sat. 3-30 p.m. (2) Sat. 6-30 p.m. (3) Sat. 9-30 p.m. (4) Sun. 9 A.M. (5) Sun. 3-30 P.M. (6) Sun. 6-30 P.M. and every evening at 6-30 on Subsequent days!
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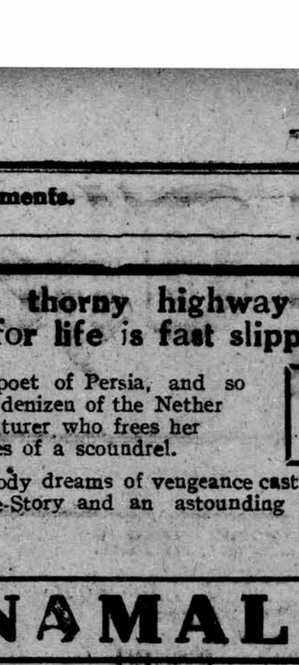
BALMOHAN SANGIT MANDALI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Her Private Affair
BETRAYED!
She had placed faith in a man who sought to blackmail her, and, rebelling, to save her honour, she—

A tremendous screen drama, packed with tense thrills, and deep appeal—a talking picture that will hold you in a wise-like grip to the final scene.

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MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 21.
B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Sep. Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Aug/Sept.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 31/32 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 Sept. NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 900
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 92-1/2.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 110 3/4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8
CROSS RATES.—
New York—London 4.87 3/32 20th inst.
Shanghai—London 1/7 3/4 21st inst.
Japan—London 2/0 11/32 20th inst.
London—Paris 123.80 20th inst.
London—Belgium 34.845 20th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.04 20th inst.
London—Italy 93.00 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 3/8 19th inst. £4-5-0 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 13/16 19th inst.; 16 11/16 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 13/16 19th inst.; 16 11/16 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 36 1/4 19th inst.; 36 9/16 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 2 7/32 per cent 19th inst.; 2 7/32 per cent 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 2 19/32 per cent 19th inst. 2 19/32 per cent 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 3 per cent.
6 Mos. 3 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. Little China selling.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Osaka, Aug. 21.

Aug	127.50 plus 2.00
Nov	125.30 plus 3.50
Feb	124.70 plus 2.70

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 20-8-30, 1930-31 294000; 1929-30 219000.
Receipts yesterday to date 20-8-30 1930-31 20,000; 1929-30 12000.
Exports to date 20-8-30, 1930-31 119000; 1929-30 126000.
Stock at ports 15-8-30, 1930-31 1636000; 1929-30 545000.
Stock Interior Towns 15-8-30, 1930-31 542000; 1929-30 184000.
Stock Liverpool 15-8-30, 1930-31 798000; 1929-30 862000.
Visible supply 15-8-30, 1930-31 3059000; 1929-30 1589000.
Quantity in Sight 15-8-30, 1930-31 210000; 1929-30 241000.
Quantity out of Sight 15-8-30, 1930-1931 243000; 1929-30 400000.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Central India	1,000 bales.
Barsi Nugger	26 "
Hyderabad-Gaorani	81 "
Berar	107 "
Rajputana	27 "
Broach	340 "
Compta-Dharwar	937 "
Westerns-Northerns	174 "
East Africans	2,087 "
Cotton	4,954 "
Wheat	937 cwts.
Linseed	3,723 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	392 "
Gingellyseed	56 "
Groundnuts	9,334 "
Castorseed	436 "
Rice	3,303 "
Cottonseed	1,923 "
Mowraseed	880 "
Gram	1,056 "
Joowar	1,003 "
Barley	235 "
Bajree	3,103 "
Coal	391 tons.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1930.

MARTIAL LAW & AFTER.

Peshawar Dist. Divided Into Four Administrative Areas.

REGULATIONS ISSUED.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 20.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, under Section 4 (3) of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1930 Mr. S. E. Pears, Chief Commissioner North West Frontier Province in his capacity as Chief Administrator of Martial Law is pleased to divide Peshawar District into following administrative areas and appoint the officer shown against each area as Administrator of Martial Law for that area.—(1) Peshawar Tahsil including Peshawar city and Cantonment The City Magistrate and Additional District Magistrate, Peshawar (2) Charsadda sub-division.—Assistant Commissioner and Additional District Magistrate Charsadda. (3) Nowshera subdivision.—Assistant Commissioner and Additional District Magistrate, Nowshera. (4) Mardan sub-division.—Joint Deputy Commissioner and Additional District Magistrate, Mardan.

In addition to the officers shown above the Deputy Commissioner Peshawar, is hereby appointed to exercise powers whenever necessary as Administrator of Martial Law in the following areas, viz, Peshawar Tehsil including Peshawar City and Cantonment and Charsadda and Nowshera subdivisions.

REGULATIONS.

Following are regulations issued under the Martial Law:—

(1) No person shall (A) disobey or neglect to obey any order duly made in accordance with Martial Law Orwinance 8 of 1930 (B) obstruct impede or interfere in any manner with any officer or other person who is carrying out orders of any authority administering Martial Law or who is otherwise acting in execution of his duty under Martial Law or (c) make any false statement which he knows to be false in order to obtain a pass or privilege issued under Martial Law Minimum punishment.—Five years rigorous imprisonment or fine or both.

(2) No person shall disseminate false intelligence which he knows to be false or spread reports calculated to create alarm or despondency. Maximum punishment.—Three years rigorous imprisonment fine or both.

(3) No person shall destroy deface or in any way tamper with any notice exhibited under Martial Law while such notice is force. Maximum punishment. 3 years rigorous imprisonment, fine or both.

(4) No person shall (a) in any way interfere with working of railways, bridges, ferries or canals or (b) damage or tamper with any material or property connected with railways, bridges, ferries or canals or (c) damage or interfere with telegraph or telephone lines or apparatus or any wireless telegraph installation or (d) tap with the intention of reading off messages any telegraph or telephone lines (e) damage or interfere with any electric lighting installation or any part thereof. Maximum punishment.—Seven years rigorous imprisonment, fine or both

(5) No person shall assist or harbour any person who is or has been actively engaged in the present disorders by giving information or by supplying him with shelter, food, drink, money, clothes, arms, ammunition, stores, forage or means of conveyance or by assisting him in any way to evade apprehension. Maximum punishment.—Seven years rigorous imprisonment, fine or both.

(6) No person except servants of Government duly authorised to do so shall signal in any manner and no person shall permit his house or lands to be used for signalling except by servants of Government so authorised. Maximum punishment.—Three years rigorous imprisonment, fine or both.

(7) No person shall escape from any prison or other custody in which he is for the time being confined or restrained under Martial Law. Maximum punishment.—Seven years rigorous imprisonment, fine or both.

(8) No person shall wilfully give false evidence in any proceeding before Military Court or Officer disposing of offence summarily under Martial Law. Maximum punishment.—Five years rigorous imprisonment, fine or both.

(9) No person shall commit any act or be guilty of any omission (a) which is to prejudice of good order or of public safety or (b) which is calculated to mislead or hamper movement or Imperial success of His Majesty's Forces. Maximum punishment seven years rigorous imprisonment fine or both.

(10) Every person who (a) sees or comes into contact with persons who are actively engaged in the present disorders or (b) obtains knowledge of whereabouts of gatherings or movements or intended gathering or intended movements of such persons or (c) who knows or has reason to believe that any of his relatives or dependents have joined or are about to join such persons shall without delay give full information thereof to the nearest military or civil authority. Maximum punishment, for failure to obey this regulation.—Three years rigorous imprisonment fine or both.

CALLING AND ATTENDING MEETINGS.

(11) No person shall, save under a proper permit, convene or attend any meetings of more than five persons except in case of (a) a meeting held 'bona fide' for religious purposes in an authorised place of worship, (b) a meeting of persons residing in one house and gathering in such a house, (c) wedding and funeral ceremonies, (d) meeting of recognised social or educational bodies or other bodies of a non-political character. Maximum punishment three years' rigorous imprisonment or fine or both.

(12) Where any orders have been issued under the Martial Law regarding control of travellers no person shall enter or leave the area to which Martial Law has been extended or move to and fro within that area in contravention of such orders. Maximum punishment three years' rigorous imprisonment or fine or both.

(13) Every person shall, when required to do so give his correct name and address and produce his permit or pass to any military or civil officer acting under the authority of these regulations or to any soldier or police officer in uniform. Maximum punishment for failure to comply with the regulation three years' rigorous imprisonment or fine or both.

REQUISITIONING VEHICLES AND LABOUR.

(14) Every administrator of Martial Law is hereby empowered to requisition such vehicles property and labour as may be necessary for public service and authorise other civil or military officer to do the same in his area and every person to whom such requisition is addressed shall promptly comply with same. Maximum punishment for failure to comply with an order under this regulation three years' rigorous imprisonment or fine or both.

(15) Every administrator of Martial Law is hereby empowered to require the demolition of any building or walled enclosure which is used or capable of being used to the prejudice of good order or public safety, also to order the destruction or removal of any gardens, plantations, trees or crops which are likely to harbour or have harboured hostile parties or the existence of which constitutes a menace to Government forces. The Chief Administrator shall be the authority competent to determine whether any and if so what compensation shall be payable for any damage to property carried out under this regulation. Maximum punishment for failure to comply with an order under this regulation three years' rigorous imprisonment or fine or both.

ENTRY INTO BUILDING AND LAND.

(16) Every administrator of Martial Law is hereby empowered to enter upon and take possession of any land whether enclosed or any building, the use of which may be deemed necessary for public safety. The Chief Administrator shall be the authority competent to determine whether any and if so what compensation shall be payable for any damage to property carried out under this regulation. Maximum punishment for failure to comply with an order under this regulation three years' rigorous imprisonment or fine or both.

(17) Every administrator of Martial Law is hereby empowered to order the evacuation of the population of any specific area on grounds of military necessity. Maximum punishment for failure to comply with an order under this regulation three years' rigorous imprisonment or fine or both

(18) No person shall make use of any language with the intention either (a) of raising or fomenting disaffection among His Majesty's subjects or of aiding His Majesty's enemies, (b) of promoting hostility between different classes of such subjects. (2) No person shall write, print, publish, corculate or have in his possession any publication containing articles tending or likely to promote disaffection or hostility as specified above. Maximum punishment three years' rigorous imprisonment or fine or both.—A. P.

"PLAIN-SPEAKING" ABOUT INDIA

"Encouraging False Hopes Among A Handful".

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Mr. Churchill's reference to the Commons and Dominion Status in his speech at Minister was followed by a plea for plain speaking with reference to the Indian question. He declared that it was quite wrong to encourage false hopes in the minds of politically-minded Indians. "They are only handful," he said, "compared with the vast Indian masses for whom we are responsible, but they are entitled to be treated with good faith and sincerity." Mr. Churchill while asserting that Dominion Status would not pass the present House of Commons, reaffirmed Britain's inflexible resolve to aid the Indian people to fit themselves increasingly for the duties of self-Government.—Reuter.

"WAR MINISTERS" ARRESTED AND TAKEN TO JAIL.

Trial Begins On Monday.

AMRAOTI, Aug. 20.

Seth Pannal Singhi, ex-M.L.C. and the Congress War Minister was called for at the City Police station for some business and he was subsequently arrested under section 157 I.P.C. for giving, it is is alleged, lodging to the Satyagrahis in his house.

Mr. Parashar Bedekar, War Minister, District War Council, Amraoti, was arrested at the Congress Office under Section 117 I.P.C.

Both the persons were taken immediately to the jail. Their trial comes up for hearing on the 25th inst.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

It is stated that negotiations are proceeding between Persia, Italy, France, Germany, America and other countries with a view to the establishment of regular wireless communications.—Reuter.

VOLUNTEERS ROUGHLY HANDLED.

Bidders Go Away

From A Correspondent.)

BELLARY, August 20.

Volunteers Badanahatti, Seshagirirao, Gopalrao, Kotrappa and another defied order under section 144 and persuaded bidders not to bid at toddy sales to-day.

Bidders went away as volunteers were roughly handled. Volunteers were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment. Sales have been adjourned to 30th instant for want of bidders

A Plea That More Than Failed.

NELLORE, August 20.

The District Magistrate sentenced three youths to various terms of detention in the Borstal School of Correction for their participating in the Satyagraha movement. On an appeal being preferred to the District Judge on the plea that the Borstal school Act did not apply to political offences, they were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment under sections 143 and 426 of the Penal Code, setting aside the conviction of the District Magistrate.—Free Press.

INDIAN MINISTER IN AFGHANISTAN.

Death Of General Narayan Das.

PESHAWAR, August 18.

"Frontier Advocate" publishes the news of the death by cholera at Kabul of Brigadier General Diwan Narayan Das Chibar, ex-Revenue Minister of afghanistan. In the time of Amir Abdul Rahman Khan he was appointed as Chief Minister. Ex-King, Amanulla Khan also kept his as his Financial Secretary and Revenue Member. In 1917 he visited India as a pilgrim of the Holy Tirthas. In 1919 after the Afghan War he was sent to Rawalpindi as a member of the Afghan Delegation under late Sardar Ali Ahmed Jan. In 1920, in the Mussorie Peace Conference he was also sent as a member of the Afghan Delegation under S. Mohmood Tarzi. He along with his comrades got the freedom of Afghanistan and proved himself a best politician and diplomate.

After the fall of Amanullaha, Bachha Saqqua offered him a high place in his cabinet, but he refused. He retired from service in the time of Amanullaha Khan who granted him a pension equal to his full pay. He was a trustworthy and loyal son of Afghanistan. He was a Nohyal Brahmin whose ancestors went to Kabul in the time of the great Moghul Akbar from Bhara (Punjab). His age was about 100 years.—Free Press.

HUGE PROCESSION TO BE ORGANISED.

Sequel To Nagpur Barrister's Thumb Impressions.

NAGPUR, Aug. 20.

The C. P. Marathi "War Council" of which Mr. P. K. Salwe, a High Court Pleader, is the sixth President is organising a huge procession for Sunday next as a protest against forcible obtaining of thumb impressions of Mr. Abhyankar, a Barrister, and others in the Jubbulpore Jail.—A. P.

CALCUTTA EUROPEANS' ATTITUDE.

Condemned By Planter's Community.

BANGALORE, Aug. 20.

A reference was made to-day at the South Indian Planters' Conference when the Simon Report came for consideration to the resolutions reported to have been adopted by a gathering of Europeans at Calcutta attacking the Viceroy's conciliatory policy.

Mr. F. E. James, representative of the Planters in the Madras Legislative Council wanted to know the sense of the Conference with regard to the Calcutta resolution which 'inter alia' suggested immediate repeal of the Government of India Act of 1919 and a reversion to Minto-Morley scheme of 1909 with modifications.

While appreciating the strength of feeling expressed in the Calcutta resolution as a natural outcome of a systematic and mischievous propaganda of misrepresentations which culminated in the Civil Disobedience movement Mr. James believed that responsible leaders of the European community in India would never be influenced by nor subscribe to such wholly retrograde steps. The gentlemen who had met in Calcutta were, according to Mr. James, really asking Britain to go back upon solemn pledges. If such were the present attitude of the United Planters' Association of South India any discussion by them would be thought to be unprofitable.

The Conference resolved agreeing with the Viceroy's conciliatory policy.

The meeting then proceeded with consideration of Simon Commissions' recommendations.

Earlier in the day of the Conference adopted a resolution pressing upon the Government of India the extreme urgency of total prohibition of import into India of raw coffee with a view to check the spread and eradication of pests found alive therein.—A. P.

"GADAR" EDITOR ARRESTED.

A Send-Off At Congress House.

Mr. B. N. Mirza, editor of the cyclostyled newsheet "Gadar" was arrested at Congress House at noon on Thursday.

Mr. Mirza visited the Congress House of his own accord and was soon followed by C. I. D. Inspector Chowdhary who immedately put him under arrest.

Mr. Mirza was then garlanded by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the Congress Committee, and several others.

He was presented a guard-of-honour by the Congress volnnteers, as he cheerfully left the Congress House escorted by Inspector Chowdhry

A large crowd collected at the place to give him a hearty send-off.

Mr. Mirza is descended from Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Moghul Emperor who was deposed in 1857.

The police had been looking for Mr. Mirza since the said at Mahim and Fongri two days ago when the cyclostyle machine and several copies of the "Gadar" were seized."

JAIL FOR LAHORE JOURNALIST.

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

Mr. Munshiram Jaini, a journalist and businessman, who was charged with sedition in respect of a poem recited at a public meeting held on the 23rd June, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Additional District Magistrate. He has been recommended to be placed under "C" class.—Free Press.

LADY PICKETS RELEASED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Eight Burrabazar lady pickets who were arrested yesterday were released from the Lalbazar lock-up to-day.

Five boys who were arrested for picketing a college and 20 volunteers who were arrested for picketing foreign coth shops in Burrabazar were discharged with a warning.—Free Press.

SEQUEL TO HIGH SCHOOL FLAG SATYAGRAHA.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 21.

Those ladies who were arrested last evening in connection with the National Flag salutation at the R. C. High School were subsequently released. The Secretary of the Congress Committee says that over 200 persons were injured in the 'lathi' charge made by the police and 75 have been admitted into Congress Satyagraha Hospital and 95 treated as out-door patients. Twelve cases were serious. A hartal is being observed to-day in honour of the injured persons.—A. P.

NO CHANGE IN BOMBAY.

Govt.'s Concern For Shop-Keepers.

VICEROY'S REVIEW.

SIMLA, August 20.

In the course of their weekly review of the political situation in the country, the Government of India telegraphing to the Secretary of State on 18th August. stated:—

"Outside the North West Frontier Province and Sind there has been a comparative absence of incidents during the week. The defiance of Forest Laws continues to give trouble in the Central Provinces, and in the south of Bombay Presidency, picketing of schools and colleges appears to have slackened somewhat, but has interfered seriously with studies in some towns. Land Revenue is being collected more freely in Gujarat and the general situation there is rather easier. There is little change in Bombay city. One more mill has closed down and the Congress continue their efforts to attract labour, but two recent meetings held for this purpose were poorly attended in Bombay.

CONCERN FOR INDIANS.

Generally, throughout the country the economic conditions tend to deteriorate and the continued boycott of British goods, especially of cloth, threatens imminent ruin of a large number of small Indian dealers, who are unable to resist the pressure of social boycott and other methods of coercion.

The monsoon has so far been favourable and harvest prospects are good, but the low level of prices of agricultural produce gives cause for anxiety.

Recent events in N. W. F. Province have not so far had serious reactions on general political situation, but developments there are being watched with interest."—A. P.

Nagpur—The case against Y. B. Khedkar, a Congress worker, who was arrested on the 12th August along with other volunteers have been withdrawn by the prosecution inspector and he has been released.—A. P.

Nagpur—Twelve volunteers were tried on Tuesday by Mr. Dastur, First Class Magistrate for picketing liquor shops, they were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

PEACE PARLEYS—ABDICATION OF GOVT.

"Mahatma's Impossible Demands".

BRITISH PAPERS DENOUNCE CONGRESS CONDITION OF CALLING OFF BOYCOTT

"NOISE NO SUBSTITUTE FOR THOUGHT", RETORTS "DAILY HERALD".

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Newspapers give prominence to the conditions proposed by the Bombay Congress Committee for calling off the boycott of European cotton mills.

The "Morning Post and Daily Telegraph" denounce the "impudence" of the conditions. The Telegraph says that Congress organisations acting openly in the restraint of latter trade ought to have been declared illegal from the first. The paper dwells upon the ruinous effect of the boycott on Indians, and says that it is plain that the moral cannot be ignored in any discussion of India's political future.

MAHATMA'S "IMPOSSIBLE DEMANDS'.

The "Morning Post" says that Mr. Churchill's timely warning should revive that the sense of realities which is in danger of becoming totally numbed both in England and in India. It describes prison parleys with Gandhi as abdication of Government. The paper assumes that Mahatma Gandhi's communication to the Viceroy contains a list of impossible demands which Government will be well advised to publish and ignore.

NOISE NO SUBSTITUTE FOR THOUGHT.

The "Daily Herald" says:—"Mr. Churchill evidently imagines that noise is a substitute for thought. If his speech at Minster is a measure of his political wisdom wise men will have to beware. It is simple defeatism to talk in such a strain about India. The most complex problem which British and Indian leaders have to face will not be solved by attacks on Lord Irwin or anyone else nor by misrepresenting reasons for the decision not to put Sir John Simon on the new commission. Mr. Churchill knows perfectly well that the Home Government has throughout worked in close harmony with Lord Irwin and that the alternative to an amicable and mutually satisfactory settlement of the present distresses is a continued revolt followed by suppression and so on for weary years."—Reuter.

"PEACE PARLEYS A FAILURE"

Comment On Yeravda Letter By "D. T."

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Confirmation is available in the columns of the "Daily Telegraph" that the letter of the Congress leaders from Yeravada prison to the Peace delegates, lays stress on the fact that the Labour Government as a Minority Government in office cannot guarantee its ability to implement any pledge that it may be willing to make that the result of the outcome of the Round Table Conference shall be establishment of Dominion Status. What is of interest is that the disclosure in regard to the contents of the letter is made not in any despatch from India but in the contributions of the Diplomatic Correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph." The inference is drawn that His Majesty's Government are already seized of the main outlines of the historic document now on its way to Simla and that similarly there are interests and persons outside the Cabinet also, who are possibly equally enlightened in the matter.

GANDHIJI'S DEMANDS.

According to the "Telegraph's" Diplomatic correspondent, Gandhiji while recognising the minority position of the Labour Government demands as a condition precedent to co-operation of the Congress that the Viceroy and the Socialist Government should undertake to advocate at the Round Table Conference as their own policy the grant of Dominion Status, grant of political amnesty following as an act in earnest of intentions of the Viceroy and the Labour Government.

In view of the information which the "Telegraph" evidently commands, considerable importance is attached to its comments. The "Telegraph" characterises the peace parleys as a failure. That such characterisation should be made by the "Telegraph," before there has been any official consideration even of the letter is regarded in political circles as indicating the strength of Conservative feeling against any policy of reconciliation with the Congress.—Free Press Beam Service.

Continuance Of Age-Long Studies Means Slavery.

MRS. HASAN IMAM ON PRESENT STRUGGLE.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 20.

Mrs. Hassan Imam addressing the University students yesterday said she would not insist on students boycotting the colleges against their wishes, but she would ask them to ponder over the question and decide for themselves as to which of the two courses were more honourable: whether it was better to suspend studies temporarily and throw themselves body and soul into this present struggle of the nation, or placidly to continue studies and live in age-long slavery.

The University students are holding a meeting to-day to decide whether or not to assist picketing.—A. P.

REARRESTED AFTER 10 YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

AMRITSAR, August 20.

S. Gayan Singh who was recently released from jail after undergoing a term of imprisonment for 10 years has been arrested again.—Free Press.

WOMEN ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA.

Sit. Satnarayan Misra, Secretary, Burabazar Congress Committee, was arrested in connection with picketing foreign cloth shops. Eight women and ten pickets were also arrested in Burrabazar Area.

Yeotmal—In the Forest Satyagraha campaign Krishna Rao Sarmokadam leader of Tuesday's batch of 9 volunteers was arrested and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150. A. P.

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